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JOHN V. DITTEMORE SUIT IS DISMISSED BY SUPREME COURT

Action of The Christian Science Board of Directors Is Upheld

REMOVAL OF FORMER DIRECTOR SUSTAINED

By-Laws of The Mother Church Are Ruled to Be Supreme in Organization

By a decision of the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts handed down today, the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is sustained in the dismissal from the Board, on March 17, 1919, of John V. Dittemore, and Mr. Dittemore's suit to compel the Directors to restore him to office is dismissed.

Today's decision brings to a close litigation extending over a period of more than five years, the original bill having been filed by Mr. Dittemore on April 29, 1919. Mr. Dittemore then claimed that he had been removed illegally and specifically charged that the Directors had acted in bad faith. This was not sustained by the decision.

In dismissing Mr. Dittemore's suit the court decided that there is only one Board of Directors, and not two as claimed by the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff's right to hold office depended solely on the by-laws of the church. The court also found that the by-law under which Mr. Dittemore was removed did not require notice and a hearing as the plaintiff contended.

The decision reversed the findings of Justice Frederic Dodge, who sat as master in the case and who ruled that the Directors illegally removed Mr. Dittemore. The case came to the full bench at the November sitting of the Supreme Court on the pleadings, the master's report and the defendants' exceptions thereto.

During the hearings the plaintiff was represented by William G. Thompson of Boston and Fred C. Demond of Concord, N. H. The defendant Directors, as appellants, were represented by John L. Bates and Walter A. Dane of Boston.

The decision follows:

John V. Dittemore v. Adam H. Dickey et ali.

Suffolk, ss. May 23,1924.

Rugg, C. J.—This is a suit of equity wherein the plaintiff assails the validity of a resolution purporting to remove him from "the Christian Science Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston," and seeks injunctive relief to compel the several defendants to recognize him as such director.

1. The present case was brought at about the same time as Eustace v. Dickey, reported in 240 Mass. 55. Both cases were referred to the same master. The evidence received in one was to be considered in the other so far as pertinent. A report was made by the master in Eustace v. Dickey, which dealt with the issues there involved, before the hearings in the case at bar were concluded. The master in making his report in Eustace v. Dickey decided that in one aspect it was necessary for him to determine whether the present plaintiff was a director or whether he had been removed. A motion that he be directed to conclude the hearing of evidence in the present case before filing the report in the other case was denied by the court. Accordingly the master proceeded to make findings of fact on that issue, which were adverse to the contentions of the present defendants. Those findings were not material to the decision of that case and hence became of no final force and effect; 240 Mass. 55 at 88. After that decision was rendered by this court, the defendants moved that the rule to the master be discharged and a new master appointed. In substance, the grounds alleged in that motion were that the master had prejudged this case because of his decision in the other case, and was biased and could not give the defendants that impartial hearing to which they are entitled. Affidavits and counter affidavits were filed. The motion was denied after hearing and consideration, and the defendants appealed. The discharge of one master after hearings have begun and the appointment of another is unusual. It ought not to be done except for compelling reasons. The master in the case at bar was exceptionally equipped by long experience in high judicial position.

It is the right of every citizen, secured by constitutional mandate, to be tried by judges as "free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit." No one ought ever to be appointed master in an equity suit whose character is not unblemished and above reproach. His mind ought always to be open to the truth and susceptible to every right influence flowing from the evidence. Hall v. Thayer, 105 Mass. 219, 221, Harrington v. Boston Elevated Railway, 229 Mass. 421, 432. Commonwealth Tobacco Co. v. Alliance Ins. Co. 238 Mass. 514, 516. The affidavits fail to indicate any want of competency in the master to hear fairly and decide impartially all issues. His decision in the other case falls far short of disqualification. Until a comparatively recent rule of this court, it was the common practice for one to sit as a member of the full court in review of his decisions rendered as a single justice; and instances are not infrequent where such justice has expressed the judgment of

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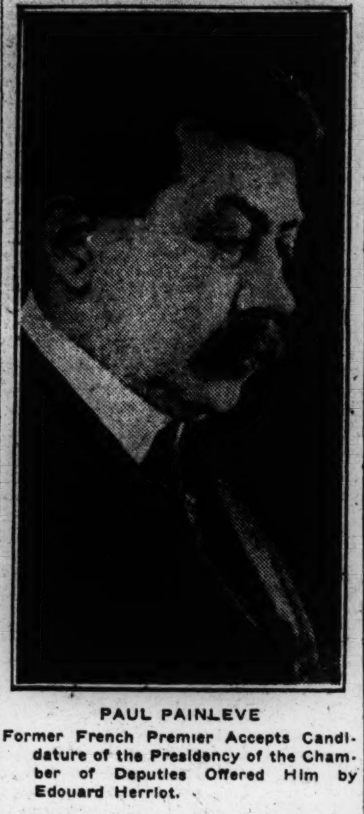
May Fill High Position



PAUL PAINLEVE
Former French Premier Accepts Candidature of the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies Offered Him by Edouard Herriot.

PAINLEVE WILLING TO ACCEPT POST

Presidency of Chamber of Deputies offered Him—Cabinet-Makers Busy

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 23—The most important political development is acceptance by Paul Painlevé of the candidature of the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. This is particularly significant because the presidency of the Chamber is generally regarded as a stepping stone to the presidency of the Republic. The situation is the more piquant because it is hoped by the Extreme Radicals to force President Millerand to resign, though he is showing every sign of willingness to submit to the changed conditions, and perfectly prepared to call a Radical Prime Minister. If M. Painlevé were in the chair of the Chamber when such resignation takes place, it is practically certain that he will succeed M. Millerand.

But on the other hand the newspaper Quotidien, which has led the attack on M. Millerand, expresses itself as displeased at this candidature, thus revealing that there is a group which has some personal claims to honors. Doubtless there will be much dispute over the spoils, but the election of M. Painlevé to the presidency of the Chamber seems assured, if he goes forward with his candidature. M. Painlevé has had a long conversation with Raymond Poincaré on foreign relations and reparations. Edouard Herriot met M. Poincaré today to discuss the same subject, and it is understood, as revealed in The Christian Science Monitor cable on Wednesday that M. Poincaré, far from sulking, is placing all his knowledge and experience at the disposition of his successor, and endeavoring to hand over his office in the best possible condition.

Warning should be given against the quite baseless speculation regarding most of the ministerial positions. The game of cabinet-making is perfectly easy, but the truth is that nobody knows yet how the Government will be constituted. For what it is worth it may be noted that M. Herriot had long interviews with Aristide Briand and M. Doumergue. There is no sign that the Socialists will participate in the Government. The greater section seems as opposed as ever. Nonparticipation is one of the party's strongest policies. The Socialists also decline to vote the budget. They are definitely against the present bourgeois constitution of society, as they call it. They differ considerably from the actual Communists who take orders from Moscow, but it will be remembered that the leaders of the Socialist Party were at one time quite as advanced as the leaders of the Communists.

Since the present intention of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

METHODISTS' NEW PEACE RESOLUTION FOR WEALTH DRAFT

World Conference of Church Leaders to End All War Urged by Committee

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23 (Special)—Conscription of wealth and labor in time of war, participation of the United States in the World Court and League of Nations, an end to glorification of war, the calling of another disarmament conference and a prayer for peace in the ritual service of every communion sacrament, are advocated in the peace resolution submitted to the Methodist General Conference today by the special committee of 13 which recommends appointment of a commission of 25 to summon a conference of church leaders of the world to consider best methods of bringing about world peace.

No election has resulted from the last four ballots to choose the fifth bishop ordered by the General Conference. On the tenth ballot Dr. Ralph A. Ward led with 336 votes. Dr. Raymond J. Wade of the North Indiana Conference, with 274 votes, withdrew. It was voted today to consolidate the boards of education, Sunday schools, Negro education and Epworth League, into one board of education.

The peace resolution was presented by Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City. Its acceptance by the conference seemed most favorable judging by the general applause and ovations given certain paragraphs. Because it is a compromise between the radical pacifist attitude expressed in its predecessor, which included the avowal on the part of the church of its intention as an organization to separate itself from war and refuse to promote it, there will be pacifists who will oppose it.

The resolution says:

Millions of our fellow-men have died heroically in "a war to end war." What they undertook, we must finish by methods of peace. War is not inevitable. It is the supreme enemy of mankind. Its futility is beyond question. Its continuance is the suicide of civilization. We are determined to outlaw the whole war system.

The patriotism of the Methodist Episcopal Church has never been challenged. Neither our motives nor our loyalty must be impugned when we insist on the fulfillment of the pledges made to the dead and assert our Christian ideals for the living. Governments which ignore the Christian conscience of men in time of peace cannot justly claim the lives of men in time of war. Secret diplomacy and political partisanship must not draw men into the dilemma of deciding between support of country and loyalty to Christ.

The world is now open to a crusade for peace. War-weary nations everywhere are eagerly waiting. America must lead the way. Our Nation and our church can do now what we may never be able to do again.

We set ourselves to create the will to peace. We recommend that a prayer for peace be prepared and used at every communion service. Through its educational program our church must mould the present youth of all races into a peace-loving generation. We shall launch an aggressive campaign to teach the nature, causes and consequences of war. The glorification of war must end.

We set ourselves to create the conditions for peace. Selfish nationalism, economic imperialism, and militarism must cease. The establishment of the principle that conscription of wealth and labor must be the counterpart of any future conscription of human life will be a powerful deterrent against war.

As great odium must be put upon the war profiteer as was ever put upon the slacker. The protection of special privileges secured by investors in foreign lands has too often imperilled the peace of nations. This source of danger must be prevented. The rights of the smallest nation must be held as sacred as those of the strongest.

We hold the cause of peace dearer than party allegiance, and we shall tolerate no dilatory or evasive attitudes on the part of those who represent us.

We set ourselves to create organization for peace. Grateful to our Government for its leadership in the movement toward reduction of armaments and the promotion of tribunals for international arbitration; we insist upon a more decided and aggressive policy in these directions.

We urge our President to summon another conference of the nations for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

World News in Brief

Pretoria, South Africa—George Patterson, assistant general manager of the National Bank of South Africa, has been appointed general manager in succession to William Dunlop, who retires under the superannuation rule on May 31 and who is to join the board of directors on June 1.

Lakehurst, N. J.—The navy dirigible Shenandoah successfully completed its first test flight since Jan. 16, when it was torn from its mooring during a storm. John D. Rockefeller's attempt to see the big ship's test flight was not so successful, however. As the latter's automobile appeared near the hangar newspaper photographers and reporters swarmed about it. Mr. Rockefeller gave orders to the driver to retreat. He did.

Washington—Supporting the contention that the American Navy, while stronger than Japan's, is not on a par with Great Britain's, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, in a report transmitted to the House Naval Committee, declared the comparative fighting strength of the three navies appeared to be 5-4-3.

Washington—The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of L. J. Pettijohn of Kansas, Elmer S. Landes of Ohio, M. L. Corey of Nebraska, and E. E. Jones of Pennsylvania to be members of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

New York—The American committee for the relief of German children has reached the goal in its drive for funds, Irving T. Bush declares. Through the Friends' Society, he added, 1,000,000 children a day are being fed and will continue to be fed until the fall harvest in Germany, when the crops are expected to cut the number of needy in half.

Washington—The Pullman surcharge authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1920, would be abolished under an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act approved by the Senate. It now goes to the House.

New York—Tammany has decided not to elect a "chief" until after the Democratic convention.

Italian Carabiniers Clash With Jugoslavs

A SKIRMISH between Italian carabiniers and Jugoslav customs agents who had entered Italian territorial waters, during which the Italians fired a number of shots, four of which lodged in a Jugoslavian customs boat, is reported in a Zara dispatch.

BUTLER WET TALK BEING REPUDIATED ALL OVER COUNTRY

Jurists, Political Leaders, Educators and Business Men Join in Defending Dry Laws

The blow at prohibition which Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler sought to strike in his recent speech before the Missouri Society in New York has proved a boomerang. From every section of the country an aroused public opinion has struck back on behalf of prohibition and the Federal Constitution. Educators, editors, business men, spokesmen for labor and the church, judges, civic leaders and representatives of many powerful organizations have recorded their spontaneous repudiation of Dr. Butler and their determination to stand back of the law which is giving effect to the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment. It is doubtful if more conclusive evidence has been presented of the extent of American support behind prohibition than that contained in special dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor.

CONCORD, N. H., May 23 (Special)—Of 52 newspapers in this State none has indorsed Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's wet views. Twenty have taken issue with him editorially. In statements to The Christian Science Monitor leaders of both parties declare that prohibition is not an issue in New Hampshire now.

Some of the comment follows:

"New Hampshire is dry and the issue is no more," said Dwight Hall, chairman of the Republican state committee.

"There is no sentiment in this State in favor of a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or any let-up in law enforcement," was the opinion of Robert Jackson, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

"The idea that the Republicans have got to cater to the wets to carry this State," said Albert O. Brown, the last Republican Governor and a delegate-at-large to the Cleveland convention, "is all poppycock. Dr. Butler or anyone else who tries to revive this wet and dry issue is talking through his hat."

"The president of Columbia lacked the force of character that prevents a man yielding to the clamor of the mob," said the Concord Monitor-Patriot in a leading editorial on Wednesday, May 14. "And the utterances of the opportunist are not to be feared," this paper adds.

The Manchester Union, the State's largest newspaper, in a lead editorial on "Butler's Issue" denounces the action of the Columbia educator from every angle, concluding with this summary:

There is no such demand for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as no doubt Dr. Butler believes there is with intense conviction. And we of New Hampshire are in a position to see the inaccuracy of the calculation Dr. Butler has made on the basis of his greatly magnified personal opinion. He includes our own State, which has its own prohibitory law antedating the amendment, in his list of those that would go wet if repeal were made a paramount issue.

We know better than that, and know that neither party would dare write repeal into its platform here, and that knowledge makes for a liberal discounting of the whole Butler proposition.

The New Hampshire Congregational Convention, at its annual session at Durham, unanimously adopted a resolution Thursday, May 15 as follows:

We believe absolutely in the racial, moral and economic value of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act. We recognize the danger to orderly government from the bootlegger, but we see an even greater menace in the American citizen who is his patron and creator. We are heartily weary of the public professions of some of our representatives in places of power, of full accord with the law, while in their personal practice they flout the law.

In the last election in this State, both political parties included in their platforms a demand for strict law enforcement and indorsement of prohibition. There is every indication that these sentiments will again be expressed this fall.

Dry Rebuff Given Butler Wet Talk Throughout California

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 23—The wet propaganda of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has struck a dry reef in California and in the west generally. His recent nullification address before the Missouri Society, New York City, reverberates in this section with a strange hollowness, so at variance is it with statistics, public opinion, editorial comment and organizations and civic leaders.

An analysis of editorial comment covering northern California presents strong rebuttal to Dr. Butler's contention that the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed inside of five years by popular demand; that en-

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MONITOR PLAN WINNING, 400-1; NATION-WIDE POLL REVEALS DEMAND FOR WEALTH DRAFT

Only 113 Votes Cast Against Peace Proposal Out of Total of 42,105

With every state represented in the referendum on the peace plan of The Christian Science Monitor and 42,105 ballots officially recorded, only 113 votes have been cast against this proposal to keep peace by removing all possibility of profit from war.

This week has seen a steady increase in the response from the far west. California, Oregon and Washington have sent in a heavy vote. California, in fact, during the last two days, has led the country in the total ballots recorded, with Illinois a close second. New York, which has polled a heavy vote almost every day since the balloting commenced held third place among the states, yesterday, while Massachusetts more than doubled its vote of the preceding day.

The total vote yesterday was greater than that recorded in any previous day, and substantial increases over the vote of the preceding day were recorded in 31 states.

The vote continues to represent a cross-section of American public opinion. Mrs. Ebba M. Winslow, vice-chairman of the Republican Committee of the Fourth Assembly District of New York City writes: "The Republican women in my district, and in New York State for that matter, are for your plan." E. P. Kohl of the Kohl Advertising Agency of Tacoma, Wash., declares: "The caption on page 13 tells the whole story—'Peace Will Endure if Capital and Labor Must Share the Burden of the Fighter.' Let's put it over."

Making War Repugnant

From Boise, Idaho, comes the statement that "to make war as repugnant to money and those who control it, as it is to the mothers of sons, the greater will be the guarantee that its power will be exerted to maintain 'the orderly processes of business' through peace rather than in war." A member of the National League of Women Voters in El Paso, Tex., has presented the Monitor plan to the local organization and has taken steps to secure the indorsement of the national body.

A Maryland teacher writes: "This plan has been enthusiastically received and discussed by my pupils at the New Marker High School." A member of the state Legislature of Texas declares: "Stop profiteering in time of war and war will stop itself. Will be glad to assist in every possible way."

Veterans Laud Plan

Ex-service men and their mothers have given positive support to the Monitor plan. A veteran of the World War from Illinois welcomes the proposal "as a sound and wholesome contribution to humanity" and believes that "to an ex-service man this plan comes as a ray of light which not only soothes but tends to wipe away thought of past injustices and unfairness." Another veteran, from Little Rock, Ark., writes that "as an ex-soldier of the World War I will say that this plan answers the thought, spoken or unspoken, that was in many a soldier's mind: 'Why should I bear the brunt of the danger and discomfort while millionaires are being made at home out of the very cause I am fighting for?' This was not a selfish thought, nor Socialistic, but logical reasoning."

A Pittsburgh, Pa., correspondent says: "I gave my only son in the last war, and I believe this method will be effective for peace," and a California mother writes: "I lost my only son in the wretched war and I want no more of it. Your plan appeals to me as the best ever offered." Another mother, of Laredo, Tex., declares that, "having given a son and only child in the last war, it is needless to say I am very much in favor of your plan."

Many peace proposals have been suggested by those participating in the referendum, but these, in almost every instance, have been brought forward as complementary to and not as substitutes for the Monitor plan. Two suggestions stand out prominently. One of these is for a change of the conscription age in time of war.

"Make Old Men Fight"

This proposal is well stated by a Chicago business man who suggests that it should be settled that the Nation, at war, "will use the old men for war and keep the young men in reserve at home, doing the work, and attending to farms and business. It has always struck me as wrong for old men, by reason of their position and control, to sacrifice youth to war instead of sacrificing old age to war."

A comment from Shenandoah, Ia., puts the same matter more bluntly: "Make it the law of the land to compel all who want war to fight the war themselves"; and this same statement is made in a comment from Texas, advocating "that each and every individual who advocated war, who agitated for war and who was in any way responsible for the declaration of war, when war is declared, be automatically and simultaneously conscripted into actual military service."

A second widespread demand is for a nation-wide referendum before a declaration of war by Congress. As stated in a Michigan comment, this demand is that "enabling legislation should provide a referendum to the people of the United States on the question of declaring war, in order that Congress may have a definite register of the mind of the electorate." And this opinion is echoed from many parts of the United States. A comment from Auburn, Wash., states that "if the people of the country have to carry on a war they should surely have a voice in its declaration."

Royal Family Delegate

© Bain

PRINCESS KAWANANOKOA
The Princess Will Attend the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, as One of the Hawaiian Representatives.

Princess Will Attend Republican Convention

First Woman of Royal Family to Be Delegate

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—The first woman of royal family ever to participate in an American national political convention is on her way to Cleveland as a fully accredited Republican delegate. She is Princess David Kawananokoa of Hawaii, widow of Prince David of the Hawaiian royal house, and a daughter of James Campbell, pioneer resident in Hawaii.

The Princess arrived here with her daughter, Princess Liliuokalani, and a group of political leaders, also on their way to Cleveland. The party includes Robert W. Shingle, Republican National Committeeman for Hawaii, and several delegates and alternates.

Princess David was elected after a stirring campaign, her chief opponent being her sister-in-law, Princess Kuhio, widow of Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, for many years Hawaii's delegate in Congress.

NECESSITIES COST REDUCTION SOUGHT

Haverhill Workers Ask Cut to Meet Lower Wages

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 23 (Special)—With the readjustments in the wage schedules of the shoe industry practically completed by the Haverhill board of arbitration of which Edwin Newdick is the neutral member, attention is to be paid to bringing about a reduction in the prices charged by merchants and business men and a reduction in rents, particularly in the rents of business buildings.

Through the citizens' committee, of which Mayor William D. McFee is chairman, an appeal is to be made to merchants and property owners to make reductions in charges and rents so that the burden of accepting a cut in wages on the part of the members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union will be lightened.

Members of the union are complaining that general reductions in wages are unfair unless there are corresponding reductions in the prices of the commodities of life. Previous to the beginning of the hearings relative to the readjustment of the wages of the shoe workers it was agreed that the subject of reducing the prices of the necessaries of life would be taken up.

Prominent business men have agreed to lend their co-operation to the proposition and it is expected that there will be a general advertising of reductions.

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SENATE EXPECTED TO ACT ON COURT BEFORE RECESSING

Agreement by Committee on Mr. Pepper's Compromise Proposal Predicted

NEW PLAN DIVORCES COURT FROM LEAGUE

Judges Would Continue—Others Elected by Council and Assembly of Signatories

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—The possibility of action on the World Court is looming large, with the announcement from the Foreign Relations Committee today that the final committee vote would be taken Saturday morning and the probability that the report to the Senate would follow shortly. It is believed that the Pepper plan will be the one to receive the indorsement of the committee, although Democratic members are said to be mustering opposition.

The Pepper plan, which is understood to have been drawn up with the approval of Republican leaders and to have been discussed thoroughly by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is an effort to bring Republican senators to whom the League of Nations is anathema into line with the President's World Court proposal.

The outstanding feature is the provision that the election of the World Court judges be taken out of the hands of the League Council and be transferred to two bodies known as the Council of Signatories and the Assembly of Signatories. The present constitution of the Court is accepted and the judges now acting are to continue in office, according to the plan, but election of new judges must be under the jurisdiction of the signatory powers.

Monroeism Protected

It is further stated that the United States by joining the Court, with its suggested modifications, would incur no obligations inconsistent with the Monroe Doctrine. The suggestion is carried over from a previous resolution that a conference be called at The Hague to draft a code of international law under which the signatories would operate.

It was pointed out by George Wharton Pepper (R) Senator from Pennsylvania in his resolution on behalf of the Republican members of the Foregin Relations Committee that the plan should prove acceptable to the foreign nations now in the World Court, involving as it does only superficial changes in nomenclature, elimination of all references in its statutes to the League of Nations, and no absolute change in procedure of electing judges except that America would not have to ally itself formally with the League Council or Assembly.

It is declared that none of the functions of the Court would be altered by the plan and that it could be put into effect with virtually no upsetting effects on the relation of the member nations to the World Court. A practical working out of the plan, it is indicated by its Republican backers, would mean a continuance of the League Assembly and Council as the electoral body just as at present, but under the names of the Council of Signatories and the Assembly of Signatories with no legal entanglements in the League, and with the United States participating.

Four Plans Considered

This latest move brings the total number of World Court proposals before the Foreign Relations Committee to four—the Lodge plan for a new Hague tribunal, the resolution of William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, proposing adherence to the Harding plan with certain amendments, the Swanson resolution for the World Court with the Hughes reservations, and the Pepper plan.

In a statement on his resolution, Mr. Pepper declared that "The process of dissociating the Court from the League is so simple that no difficulty in securing the assent of other nations need be anticipated. Anybody who opposes this proposal must be moved by concern for the League of Nations rather than by interest in the Court as an independent institution."

The new provision introduced in the Pepper plan is set forth in the amendment dealing with election of judges, as follows:

Representatives of all the signatories to this protocol shall meet at such time and place as may be designated by the secretary-general, and shall proceed to an election. The representatives of all signatories shall ballot as an electoral assembly. The states named in the Versailles Treaty as the principal allied and associated powers, together with such five of the other signatory states as shall be selected by the signatories, shall ballot as a separate electoral council.

The assembly of signatories and the council of signatories shal proceed independently of one another to elect, first the judges, then the deputy judges. In each electoral body each signatory state shall have one vote, but not more than one vote shall be cast in either assemly or council by the British Empire and the states included therein.

BATES INSTRUCTOR TO LEAVE

LEWISTON, Me., May 23 (Special)—Bates will lose a faculty member next fall in Capt. Evan A. Woodard, instructor in freshman English and coach at winter sports. He will attend the summer school at Michigan University and take graduate study at Dartmouth next fall.

METHODISTS' NEW PEACE RESOLUTION FOR WEALTH DRAFT

(Continued from Page 1)

the more drastic reduction of armaments. We demand the immediate entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice. The participation of the United States in a League of Nations will receive our active support. We shall elect men to public office, pledged to secure these ends. The ballot and other direct processes of democracy must now be employed in securing a warless world.

World christianity is enlisting in the campaign for peace. We seek alliance with all the forces which make for the principles here advocated. We, therefore, propose that our church now assume its responsibility by appointing at this general conference a commission of 25 members, composed of five bishops, 10 ministers and 10 laymen, authorized and instructed to call a conference of the religious forces of the world to consider the best plans and methods for making the impact of united christendom against the evils we deplore.

The principles of brotherhood are plainly challenged. The progress of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ is clearly at stake. The issues are so momentous, the opportunity for leadership is so great that we here and now call upon all people to avoid devisive and fruitless discussions and unite their energies in this great crusade for a war-free world. To this sublime end we dedicate ourselves, and for its accomplishment we invoke the blessing of Almighty God!

Six Ballots for Four Bishops

When the general conference adjourned at 7 o'clock Thursday evening, four of the five bishops to be elected had been chosen, and a ballot for the fifth had been collected and sealed for announcement Friday morning. Six ballots were required to elect the four bishops. Dr. George A. Miller of Panama was selected on the fourth, Dr. Titus Lowe of New York and Dr. George R. Grose, president of De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ia., on the fifth, and Dr. Brenton T. Badley on the sixth.

The runners-up on the sixth attempt were Dr. Raymond J. Wade of Chicago with 469 votes, and Dr. Ralph A. Ward of New York with 306. Election would have required 530. Dr. Bradley was elected by only three votes above the necessary figure. Dr. Ward, associate secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions for Eastern Asia, who led the first two ballots, lost strength in each succeeding test.

Titus Lowe, whose election on the fifth ballot was by a substantial number above those required, until two years ago, has been in the pastorate. In 1922 he was elected Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions by the bishops to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. Earl Taylor. For the nine years previous he had been pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Omaha, Nebraska. He was born in Billston, England, but his education was received in this country.

After being graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University Dr. Lowe was admitted into the Pittsburgh Conference and appointed to the town of Braddock, Penn., as pastor. In 1903 he went to India and for five years served as the pastor of the Thoburn Church at Calcutta. In 1908 he returned and was pastor at Cedar Falls, Ia., until he went to the Omaha church in 1913.

President of De Pauw

The third bishop elected was Dr. George Richmond Grose, for the past 12 years president of De Pauw University. Greencastle, Indiana. He is a native of West Virginia. Ohio Wesleyan University, often called "the Mother of Bishops," was his alma mater, as is the case of three of the four bishops elected today. President Grose was graduated from the Boston University School of Theology in 1896. He has held pastorates in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Newton, Mass., First Church, Lynn, Mass., and Grace Church, Baltimore.

Dr. Brenton Thoburn Badley, whose middle name is for the pioneer bishop to India, was elected to succeed him in the Episcopal office on the sixth ballot. It is likely that the work of Bishop-elect Badley will be entirely in India, for it was in this land that he was born of missionary parents, and to which he returned after his education. He was born in Gonda and is the third generation of the family in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1897 and completed post graduate work in Columbia University in 1899. He then returned to India, serving as a professor of English in Lucknow Christian College for 10 years. The next seven years was spent as general secretary of the Epworth League for Southern Asia. The Centenary Movement in India claimed him as executive secretary for five years. At the present time he is editor of the "Indian Witness," a religious journal of Indian Methodism.

The newly elected bishops will be consecrated to their office next Sunday afternoon.

Social Service Dinner

"I stand by the youth," said Dr. George Elliott, editor of the Methodist Review, in referring to the youth movement at the Methodist Federation for Social Service dinner at Trinity Church last night. "There are hundreds of youth who will leave the church if we do not take the right attitude on the peace question tomorrow," he warned.

Prof. Harry Ward of Union Theological Seminary, who has been under fire in committee and on the floor of the Conference for alleged radical social theories, spoke on the social tasks facing present day Christians, dividing his time between describing what ought to be done and how it may be accomplished. Two duties summon the socially minded, he pointed out; viz., to educate on the subject of war and to train men into forsaking the profit motive.

"It was a burst of emotional rowdyism to insult an ancient and cultured people," he said, referring to the activity on Japanese exclusion. "Many incidents like this, like the advertising of military training camps and like the completing of contracts and turning them over to manufacturers to become effective when war is declared, should be used to educate the church intelligence to the fact that war is wrong and un-Christian."

"We are going to have open books in the State Department", he declared. "When foreign loans are made on conditions which even Congress does not know, we are in a dangerous way. We are the people who will have to pay these loans in taxes and in the blood of our boys."

Peace Resolution

Concerning the proposed peace resolution, Dr. Ward said:

> If we cannot say here at this general conference something more definite and forward looking than what churches have already said, in the name of our own self-respect let us say nothing, and lay the whole matter on the table.

In discussing the real meaning of patriotism, Professor Ward made this assertion:

> I am no more willing to put my conscience at the disposal of a so-called democracy to tell me what is right or wrong than my forefathers were to put it in the hands of an absolute monarch. When a leading Baptist in national politics said: "We are only 33 1-3 per cent corrupt;" when an Episcopalan said: " Other people are just as bad as we are;" and a Methodist declared that the people who were making the noise about Congressional investigations were the real enemies of the Government, I do not wish to submit my conscience to the decision of such men.

A reproduction of the scene enacted and words addressed when a committee of leading Methodists went to Washington the first of the month to protest on behalf of the General Conference before the House Judiciary Committee on the "59 beer bills" was presented last night in the Municipal Auditorium.

Benevolent Boards

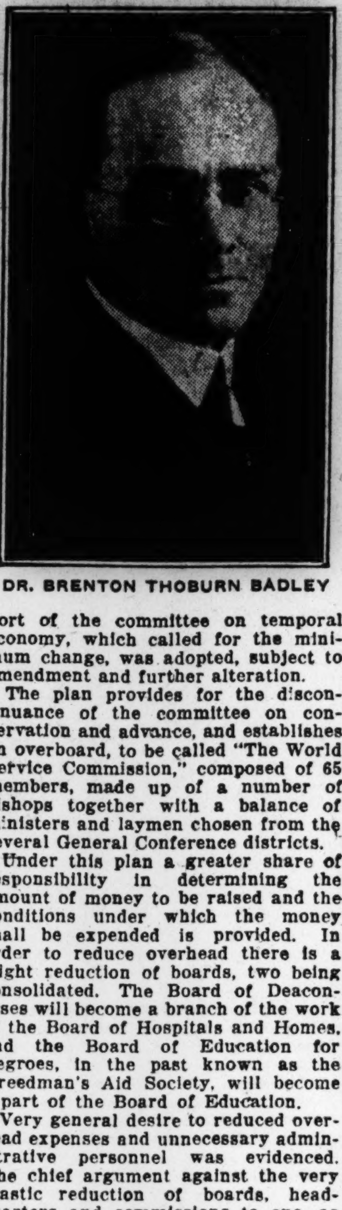
After many long hours of debate on a majority report and a minority report on the reduction and reorganization of the benevolent and educational boards of the church, the majority report of the committee on temporal economy, which called for the minimum change, was adopted, subject to amendment and further alteration.

The plan provides for the discontinuance of the committee on conservation and advance, and establishes an overboard, to be called "The World Service Commission," composed of 65 members, made up of a number of bishops together with a balance of ministers and laymen chosen from the several General Conference districts.

Under this plan a greater share of responsibility in determining the amount of money to be raised and the conditions under which the money shall be expended is provided. In order to reduce overhead there is a slight reduction of boards, two being consolidated. The Board of Deaconesses will become a branch of the work of the Board of Hospitals and Homes, and the Board of Education for Negroes, in the past known as the Freedman's Aid Society, will become a part of the Board of Education.

Very general desire to reduced overhead expenses and unnecessary administrative personnel was evidenced. The chief argument against the very drastic reduction of boards, headquarters and commissions to one, as proposed by Dr. George M. Fowles, treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, seemed to be that too much power was centralized in a group of nine to be elected by the General Conference to administer the benevolences.

Methodist Bishop-Elect



DR. BRENTON THOBURN BADLEY

Tonight at the Pops

Entrance of the Gladiators.....Fucik
Overture to "Zampa".........Herold
"Love's Dream After the Ball" Czibulka
Fantasia, "Rigoletto" ....Verdi
Carnival in Paris ....Svendsen
"Eili, Eili" .....Arranged by Jacchia
"Twilight on the Water".....Rollins
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" Tschaikowsky
Ballet Suite, "Sylvia" ....Delibes
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" .....Vollstedt
Sixth Hungarian Dance .....Brahms

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public concert by New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra, 8; entire museum open until 11.

Harvard University: "1927 Freshman Jubilee," Smith Halls Quadrangle, evening.

Greater Boston Chapter, Military Order of the World War: Meeting, Lieut.-Col. Valentine M. Fitzhugh will tell of experiences on the western front, Cadet Armory, 8.

New England Conservatory of Music: Concert by advanced students, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Huntington School: Spring concert of dramatic and musical clubs, 8.

Theaters

Copley—"hTe Gay Lord Quex," 8:15.
Plymouth—Mrs. Fiske in "Helena's Boys," 8:20.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Wilbur—Fay Bainter in "The Dream Girl," 8:20.

Photoplays

Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10, 8:10.
Tremont Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont Temple—"With Allenby in Palestine," talk by Lowell Thomas, 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Annual benefit "Poppy" sale by Massachusetts Department Veterans of Foreign Wars.

New England Intercollegiate championships, Tech Field, Cambridge, 3.

Massachusetts Superintendents' Association: Meeting to discuss proposed school legislation, State House, 10.

Boy Scouts inspection of Boston airport.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, talk on Russia by the Rev. Geo. L. Parker of Newton Center, 1.

Girl Scouts: May festival at Cedar Hill, Waltham.

Milton Academy: Annual graduates reunion, morning and afternoon.

Arnold Arboretum: Public field study class, 10; "Lilac Walk" by members of Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, 2:30.

Brookline Bird Club: Start of annual two-day canoe trip down Ipswich River.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Group outings at Greenwood and Ipswich.

Harvard vs. Yale—Track, Stadium, 2; la crosse, Soldiers' Field, 3.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Members' show.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Water colors of birds by Charles E. Heil.
Guild of Boston Artists—Members' pictures.
Robert C. Vose Gallery—Paintings of ancient ships by Paul Farnham.
Casson Gallery—Modern American paintings; etchings by Chauncey S. Ryder.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Aquatints in color by Beatrice S. Levy.
Concord Art Center—Spring show.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tomorrow

WGI (Medford Hillside)—6:30, markets. 7, Amrad Big Brother Club. 7:45, concert.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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PAINLEVE ACCEPTS CANDIDATURE FOR CHIEF OF CHAMIER

(Continued from Page 1)

Radicals is to rely upon Socialist support, it would seem unlikely that the new government will be very stable. Eventually it will have to be reconstructed with Radical reliance rather on the elements to the Right not the Left. M. Herriot fully understands that it is necessary to impose adequate taxation and in spite of his appeal to the electorate on the ground that taxation was unnecessarily high there is no reason to believe that the new government will be remiss. But the financial situation compels the putting of pressure upon Germany to obtain relief in the shape of reparations. No party can alter the fundamental facts about the position of France.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Providence, R. I., announces a lecture by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., in church edifice, corner Prospect and Meeting Streets, Monday, May 26 at 8 p. m., daylight saving time, 7 p. m., standard time. The radiocasting station is WJAR, The Outlet Company, Providence, R. I. Wavelength 360 meters, 833 kilocycles.

Mr. Dunn is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass. His subject is, "Christian Science: The Solution of the World's Problems."

ALBANIAN MINISTER DENIES REVOLUTION

Rumor of Rising Attributed to Politics—Land Nationalization Is Acute Issue

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—Mehmed Konitza, Albanian Minister to London, interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, today said that rumors of a "rising" in Albania which are being circulated here were the "invention of certain interested parties who had created and wished to maintain the impression that Albania was not a safe country to invest money in."

Mr. Konitza frankly admitted that there is a political crisis in Albania. Some 40 deputies, he declared, were refusing to attend parliament and it seemed probable that if they persisted in their refusal there would have to be new elections. The grounds of their action, he declared, were threefold, first, objection to the capital being at Tirana which the dissentient deputies say is a center of political intrigue and is moreover a small town of only some 6000 inhabitants, chosen as the capital for political reasons at a time when Albania was at war with Italy.

The second objection is to the commercial treaty with Italy, now awaiting ratification. The opponents of this treaty say it is too favorable to Italy. It could be passed through Parliament by a small majority if Parliament were at its full strength, so opponents have decided to keep away from the Parliament altogether, as without them the legislature has not a quorum. Lastly, is the question of the expropriation of land.

"You must know," Mr. Konitza explained, "that in Albanian politics there are three parties—the Liberals, Populars and Conservatives. The last is a new party, resulting from the recent elections when the Popular Party practically disappeared.

"The Liberals want to make all land state property by compulsorily buying out the landlords. The Conservatives strenuously oppose this. In hope of getting the measure through Parliament, the Liberals are urging the reform of the electoral law, which is based at present on the old Turkish system whereby the electorate chooses a small electoral college which in turn elects the actual delegate.

"This is the chief question agitating the country today. The struggle between two conflicting sets of opinion is perfectly peaceful, and if our crisis is a 'revolution' as has been reported, the same must be said of the situation in every other state in which a parliamentary minority absents itself from the debates for the purpose of bringing pressure on the Government."

BUTLER WET TALK BEING REPUDIATED ALL OVER COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

forcement is a failure; that the people want a change to light wines and beer.

"Dr. Butler is in error as to the conscience of the United States," says the San Francisco Examiner in an editorial May 16. "The conscience of the civilized world is solidly against the use of alcohol, in any form, as a beverage. The number of people who are aware of the necessity of prohibition and still drink a little is decreasing daily. It is regrettable that a man of Dr. Butler's prominence should think otherwise."

The Palo Alto Times says:

> The arguments advanced by Dr. Butler in support of his stand are far below what one would expect from a man of scholarly attainments. In declaring that the law should be repealed because it is not uniformly enforced, Dr. Butler merely re-echoes the shallow contention of the street loafer. To state that surrender to the wet demand is necessary in order to hold intact the support of certain states for the Republican Party during the presidential campaign is to advocate sacrifice of principle for power.

In an editorial May 17, the Stockton Record regrets Dr. Butler's attack on prohibition as follows: "Not that the cause of prohibition itself is in any way endangered, for it is not."

The Turlock Daily Journal in editorial comment May 6 finds the American people more than ever convinced that the "Eighteenth Amendment is sound," while the Redbluff News in an editorial May 17, criticizes Dr. Butler for "taking his cue from an element whose patriotism is blinded by the passion for easy money." The San Jose Mercury Herald, May 15, criticizes editorially the wet address of Dr. Butler and quotes from an editorial entitled "Come west, Dr. Butler," in the Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal. Dr. Butler is reminded that the United States is not bounded by New York and New Jersey, that 20 western and 12 southern state "have accepted prohibition as a settled thing" and that prohibition is a fixture, a boon, enforceable.

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BRITISH EXAMINE INVISIBLE RAY

Inventor to Be Interviewed by Government Experts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—The Grindell Matthews invisible ray invention, which claims to be able to set fire to objects at a distance, may, after all, be acquired by the British Government.

The matter came up yesterday in the House of Commons, where William P. Greene, Conservative member for Worcester, described this invention as possibly "more effectual in repelling hostile aircraft than babbling beatitudes or high moral gestures," and Col. Reginald P. Leach, Air Under Secretary, said that the Air Ministry was in touch with the inventor.

Sir Samuel Instone, the shipping and airways magnate, has since been stated in the press here to have undertaken that the inventor shall have "all the money he wants within reason" if his invention satisfies investigation by named experts.

The British Admiralty meanwhile are expecting to hear further in the matter and the inventor is expected back here from France tomorrow to interview them.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEETS IN RUSSIA

Soviet Policies to Be Overhauled at Thirteenth Congress—Leon Trotzky to Speak

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, May 23—It is generally believed that the thirteenth Congress of the Communist Party, opening here today, will not furnish open clashes or sensational developments. The party controversy was fought out last winter and is now forgotten.

Leon Trotzky's expected speech to the congress excites interested anticipation. "Only Trotzky himself knows what he will say," delegates to the congress told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent. However, it is commonly believed that Mr. Trotzky will pursue his previous policy since his return, studiously avoiding any reference to the earlier disputes.

The indications are that the congress will largely discuss internal economic problems such as strengthening the co-operatives, improving the state organs of internal trade and establishing closer relations between the Soviet Government and the peasants. Mr. Kalinin, Russian peasant president, urges the party to accept more peasant members, and the Monitor correspondent understands that this will be done, perhaps to a limit of 50,000.

The impression prevails that the present number of peasant Communists, mostly doing administrative work, is too small to furnish a real link between the party and the peasants. This is especially true of certain national republics such as Askirghiz where the party membership includes mostly Russians, and the basic peasant population possesses little representation. The previous management of the Centrosoyuse, the central co-operative organization, excites dissatisfaction, and a member of the party's central committee is expected to assume this post.

Among the chief prospective speakers are F. C. Zinovieff, making a political report; J. V. Stalin, the organization report; Mr. Kalinin on peasant problems; Mr. Bukharin on work among the youth; Zadyezhda Konstantinova Krupskaya on educational work.

AMBASSADORS ALLAY FRICTION OF POLES WITH LITHUANIANS

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 23—The Conference of Ambassadors has considered the incidents between Poland and Lithuania, and it is probable that démarches will be made at Kovno and at Warsaw to prevent their recurrence. It is understood that bands of Lithuanians made an incursion into Polish territory. Villages near the frontier were attacked and pillaged by Lithuanians armed with rifles and hand grenades.

This incident is regarded as particularly grave, though it was preceded by similar happenings, and the relations between Poland and Lithuania are growing very bitter. The Ambassadors, though without an official report giving details, held that the case was urgent and that it was necessary to take measures to avert the continuance of episodes which are capable of producing actual hostilities. The trouble is caused by the fact that Lithuania very unwillingly accepted the decision of the conference fixing the frontier with Poland.

Although no strictly official steps can properly be made until the conference is in full possession of the reports, it is believed that no time is being lost in employing tact to calm angry persons on both sides of the frontier. It is hoped that in view of the instructions sent, there will be neither provocation on one side nor reprisals on the other.

ACTION OF CANADIAN CABINET OFFICIAL TO BE INVESTIGATED

By Special Cable

OTTAWA, Ont., May 23 (Special)—James Murdock, Minister of Labor, was charged in the House of Commons with having violated the honor and integrity of Parliament by using certain official information regarding the impending failure of the Home Bank to his own profit. E. Guss Porter (Conservative, from West Hastings), in making the charge, referred to evidence brought out by the Royal Commission investiating the Home Bank failure which showed that the Minister, immediately after being advised of the state of the bank's affairs, withdrew his deposit of over $4000 and placed it in another bank. Two days later the bank failed.

Mr. Porter, after going thoroughly itno his reasons for taking such action, moved that the matter be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections of the House of Commons to inquire fully into the allegations and report their findings.

Mr. Murdock read certain letters which showed that at the request of the liquidators he had returned the money he had withdrawn from the bank.

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, thought that the Royal Commission should investigate the matter but would agree to the action proposed if the members desired it. After Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, had defended the motion, it was put and carried unanimously.

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GROUP MIGRATION FAVORED AT ROME

Parley Delegates Favor This Type of Emigration—New Emigrant Post Card Is Urged

By Special Cable

ROME, May 23—A considerable number of questions of great interest came before the different sections of the international conference on emigration and immigration, both at the morning and afternoon sitting yesterday.

The most important proposal approved which came up before the third section, was that dealing with colonization. Undoubtedly today the best possible method of successful immigration is the immigration of groups economically independent into a country where they can establish themselves permanently, devoting themselves to the cultivation of virgin lands, or land only partially improved. This was the opinion of the delegates.

Mass Migration Urged

The necessity for vast colonization undertakings has now grown up. Such undertakings are perhaps more advantageous to the immigration than to the emigration countries, since they bring civilization into regions where otherwise it would be impossible to introduce it and since they cause an increase in world production and especially of that of the immigration country.

The proposal which was approved will cerainly favor this special form of placing workers abroad, and consideration has been taken so as to secure the greater prosperity of the laborers and reciprocal advantages for the contracting states.

There seems little chance that the Italian proposal of the advisability of making simultaneously a census of foreign workers in the different countries will be approved, owing to the large expenses which such a census would involve.

South America Debates

Dealing with the recruiting of laborers for abroad, and with the subject of colonization, the third section also approved with a few changes the Italian proposals for repression of clandestine emigration, and for the exchange of skilled laborers. Another proposal submitted by the Mexican Government aiming at the adoption of reciprocal measures with a view to preventing the entry of undesirable emigrants was approved after a long discussion in which the delegates of the South American States specially partook.

The first section discussed the problem which for a long time has been the cause of great concern to various governments, namely, the insurance of emigrants against accidents during the voyage. In 1921 the International Maritime Committee and later the Geneva and Rome conferences of emigrant countries examined this problem without arriving at definite conclusions.

There have been before the first section three different proposals on this subject submitted by the Italian, Spanish and British delegations. The delegates have not found difficulty in approving the Italian proposal in theory but owing to several important alterations submitted to the Italian proposal, a special subcommittee had to be formed to draft a new proposition which could embody the views expressed by all the delegates.

The second section approved the proposal to adopt an international postcard for the exclusive use of emigrants; consequently a request will be made to the International Postal Union at Berne to consider the advisability of creating such a postcard. Other minor proposals were examined before the same section but their decision was postponed until tomorrow.

ADVERTISERS TO SEEK MEANS TO LOWER MARKETING COSTS

Road Sign Abolition and Falling Off in Magazine "Ad" Returns on Agenda for Cleveland Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—How to cut the costs of marketing products by finding more efficient processes of distribution will be the basis of the discussions by representatives of 300 nationally known firms at the twenty-eighth semiannual convention of National Advertisers at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, O., May 26 to 28.

Following the plan of all the meetings since the association was started 14 years ago, the convention will serve as a forum for the exchange of experiences among the members and the reports of the various committees which have been studying the elements of waste entering into the selling of products on a national scale.

The speakers will be mostly from companies belonging to the association, together with a few men specially qualified to give expert information useful in conducting business on a large scale. The latter part of each afternoon will be given over to group meetings.

The convention will be concerned especially with the problems of distribution of products through jobbers and retailers, through specialized agents or persons licensed to sell, and by sales direct by salesmen of the companies to the consumers. Advertising will be considered as it aids these methods of merchandising.

P. L. Thomson of the Western Electric Company of New York, president of the association, in the openinng will outline the progress made by the organization's research staff and committees since the meeting last November.

A discussion of business conditions throughout the United States with an indication of their trend and probable course in the near future will be given by George A. Coulton, first vice-president of the Union Trust Company of New York. Another special address will be made by Edward H. Gardner, professor at the University of Wisconsin, on "Co-operation between Advertisers and Advertising Educators."

Other speakers will include:

John Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the association, in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor, explained some of the research work conducted by the various committees. He said:

> We are finding endless new problems involved in our study of ways of getting cheaper, more efficient distribution of products from the manufacturer to the ultimate consumer. We have been noticing lately that advertising in magazines is not bringing in the return it should, and that brings up the question of the most effective placing of advertising in the best publications for each class of goods.
>
> We have studied this question of road signs, too, and while we are not ready to recommend that they be abolished altogether, we believe it is advisable to keep them out of places where they will be offensive to sightseers. Standardization of materials used in advertising and in other departments of merchandising is also being studied.

INDIAN LEADER ASKS FOLLOWERS TO ADOPT CONSTRUCTIVE PLAN

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, May 23.—Two long-looked-for statements—one from Mahatma Gandhi, the other from the two Swarajist leaders, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru, embodying the results of their conference—were issued yesterday.

On the question of entry into the Legislative Assembly and the provincial councils, Mr. Gandhi says there is an honest fundamental difference. He retains his opinion that it is inconsistent with Non-Cooperation. Mr. Gandhi adds that in view of the Delhi and Cocanada resolutions, permitting congressmen to enter the legislatures, he would be no party to putting obstacles in the way of the Swarajists carrying on a counter propaganda, although he would not actively help them. Mr. Gandhi calls on no-changers (Gandhites) to prosecute a constructive program in the congress with undivided energy and concentration, and asks pro-changers to be co-operative.

The Das-Nehru manifesto contends that entry into the council is thoroughly consistent with Non-Cooperation. Outling a future program within and without the legislative bodies, the joint statement says that the Swaraj Party must continue to throw out budgets and to oppose all Government measures unless and until the system of government is altered.

The signatories give whole-hearted support to the congress program. Swaraj leaders assure Mahatma Gandhi that the moment they find it impossible to meet the "selfish obstinacy" of the bureaucracy without civil disobedience they will retire from the legislatures and unreservedly place themselves under his guidance.

DR. MACARTNEY MADE MODERATOR

Conservative Elected at Grand Rapids Session of Presbyterian Assembly

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 22—By a vote of 464 to 446, the Rev. Dr. Clarence Edward V. Macartney of Philadelphia, defeated the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Erdman, professor of Pastoral Theology at Princeton Seminary, at the opening session of the one hundred and thirty-sixth general assembly of the Presbyterian Church this afternoon. Immediately following the announcement of the vote, the Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone of Chicago, who nominated Professor Erdman, moved that the vote for Dr. Macartney be made unanimous.

William Jennings Bryan made the nominating speech which was largely responsible for Dr. Macartney's election. "We are assembled here as one of the great fighting units of the church of our Lord," said Mr. Bryan, "and our first duty is to select a moderator who is to be the 'master mind' and the directing hand of our organization. I present the name of one who rises to the full requirement of that exacting position—Clarence Edward Macartney." . . . His election will proclaim to the world that the Presbyterian Church stands steadfastly by evangelical Christianity."

Tremendous applause greeted the announcement of Dr. Macartney's victory, and Dr. Charles F. Wishart appended Mr. Bryan and Dr. Carson to escort Dr. Macartney to the platform, where the retiring moderator handed him the gavel.

JEREMIAH SMITH SETS EXAMPLE OF ECONOMY

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 23—Jeremiah Smith of Boston, League of Nations Commissioner for Hungary, is doing his best to set an example in economy during Hungary's reconstruction period by giving up an apartment to which he was assigned in the wing of a first-class hotel overlooking the Danube and moving to a bedroom on the top floor.

The Government, thinking even the best room in the hotel unsuited for Hungary's general commissioner, was prepared to furnish a desirable part of the Royal Palace for Mr. Smith and now is a bit embarrassed by his decision to live simply. Answering the Prime Minister's remonstrances Mr. Smith declared he could not ask the people to save if he lived luxuriously.

CALIFORNIA PLUMBERS ELECT

PASADENA, Calif., May 23 (Special)—Harry G. Newman of Oakland was elected president of the California Master Plumbers' Association, in convention here, succeeding A. R Benedict of Pasadena. Other officers chosen were: Charles M. Swinnerton of Los Angeles, vice-president; Charles R. Hutton of Los Angeles, treasurer; John E. Firmin of San Francisco, secretary; William P. Goss, San Francisco, Ralph Francis, Sacramento, and Frederick Hyde, Fresno, members of the executive committee.

Sale of 100 Teapots Recalls Staffordshire Pottery History

Growth of Art Which Led to Development of Ware to Be Disposed of for Welfare Fund

When a mild-mannered man named Elers came to England in the train of William of Orange one day in the seventeenth century he contributed to the possibility of a sale of teapots which began this morning at 10 o'clock at the home of the Misses Margaret and Frances Curtis, 28 Mt. Vernon Street. For it was Elers who originated Staffordshire ware at his small pottery in Bradwell Wood sometime prior to 1698 and most of the china offered in this collection of 100 pots today for the benefit of the Family Welfare Society is of Staffordshire.

Various by-influences characterized the development of the ware and some of their names cling now to the various designs. For when Elers began his modest business he caused considerable excitement, but he also stimulated competition by the quality of his refining process and in the subsequent variety of refining processes lay the development of Staffordshire.

There came the quaint slip-painted wares of Wrothan and Staffordshire, which were but an expression of the rude primary art of the old English potter who had no materials beyond clay with which to work. But crude as the art was in its early days, it was the prototype of that most difficult and beautiful ware known to the latter part of the previous century, paté sur paté.

Invented Agate Process

The clay for the pottery which makes Wedgwood ware famous is taken from the "potteries" district of North Staffordshire where extensive china and pottery factories exist. Dr. Thomas Wedgwood invented, in 1731, the agate process which was to become so famous.

Thus this morning were gathered together reminders of these other days, Staffordshire and Wedgwood, "ship's china" and spray luster. They were spread in groups on mahogany tables in a lofty room on the second floor overlooking a garden. The windows were chequered by the fresh jade of leaves newly unfolded. The plumes of lilacs, in full bloom, were massed in tall vases to cast their delicate shadows across luster and "Liverpool ware" of Wedgwood influence." In the center of a gleaming round table a bowl of tulips, shading from flame to maroon that was almost black, set their fires in contrast to the complacency of a circle of square and round and oval teapots in mulberry and Staffordshire brownware and sprayed luster. Under the portrait of a solemn person in black broadcloth and soft white neckcloth was set a piece of "ship's china" which, in the early days of the Cunard Steamship Lines, embellished the "gentleman's cabin." The "flowing blue" china too. A bit or two of that was there, decorating its deep blue figurings with a softer blue haze.

According to the Society for the Preservation of Antiquities, the term "Staffordshire" is purely generic and the family of Staffordshire china is a very large one that has felt many influences. Some of it follows the Chinese tradition in china decoration, and bears charming pagodas strewn over its glossy surface. There is a specimen, said to be extremely rare, which is a combination of both brown and pink luster. Around its sides march a little cavalcade of individuals on pracing charges with bright pink pennants fluttering from their spears.

There are a few specimens of pure Empire in the collection, with the familiar and beautifully colored figurines and with the gold bandings indicative of the time.

This group is part of a collection of 1000 lately selected to be sold from a famous collection of between 4000 or 5000 in Providence, R. I. Miss Curtis, casting about for an attractive group of objects to offer for sale in benefit of the Family Welfare Society upon the board of which she serves, selected these, feeling that the idea of "100 teapots" was sufficiently attractive to draw many visitors. And there in terried ranks, smiled down upon by exquisite old portraits and by the faint perfume of lilacs, they make a pround and quaint family among themselves, their sprigged decorations and their exquisite glazes eloquent of days when theirs was an intimate part in the homely scene.

NATIONALISTS HOPE TO DEFEAT SMUTS IN COMING ELECTION

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 23—Yesterday was set for the nominations throughout the South African Union for the general election June 17. No surprise is felt that the returns of candidatures show the Nationalists contesting all the seats against the Smuts Party, except where Labor candidates have arranged to fight.

This is the real beginning of the election which is being entered upon with many misgivings by the Smuts Party. It is expected that the Nationalists will sweep the Free State, Transvaal and part of the Cape of Good Hope Province. The Smuts Party is only safe in Natal. It is believed the Nationalists may have a sufficient majority after the election to dispense with coalition with the Labor Party.

General Jan Smuts addressed a large meeting at Kimberley last night where he was greeted by a hostile demonstration. He declared that no one knew the attitude of the Nationalists toward the British Empire. Their policy was only one of taxation. So long as he (General Smuts) was at the head of affairs, the country would never become a second Mexico filled with internal warfare.

POSTAL WORKERS' SERVICE PRAISED

Representative Schall of Minnesota Asserts Salaries Are Entirely Inadequate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—The postal employees' pay bill was again delayed in the Senate yesterday by speeches by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana; T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, with reference to the Wheeler case. Although Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, in charge of the bill, moved for a continuance session in lieu of the recess already arranged for from 6 to 8 p. m., this was refused, but it was arranged to have the Senate meet an hour earlier today in the hope that obstructive matters might be gotten out of the way and consideration given to the measure.

Protest was made by Mr. Edge against further delays in the consideration of the bill. On this he said:

> I am extremely anxious to get some action on the bill I have in charge, and in that I believe I have the sympathy of a large majority of the members of the Senate. I appreciate that under the rules any subject can be taken up, and I also appreciate the importance of various subjects being taken up; but, at the same time, this legislation is important.

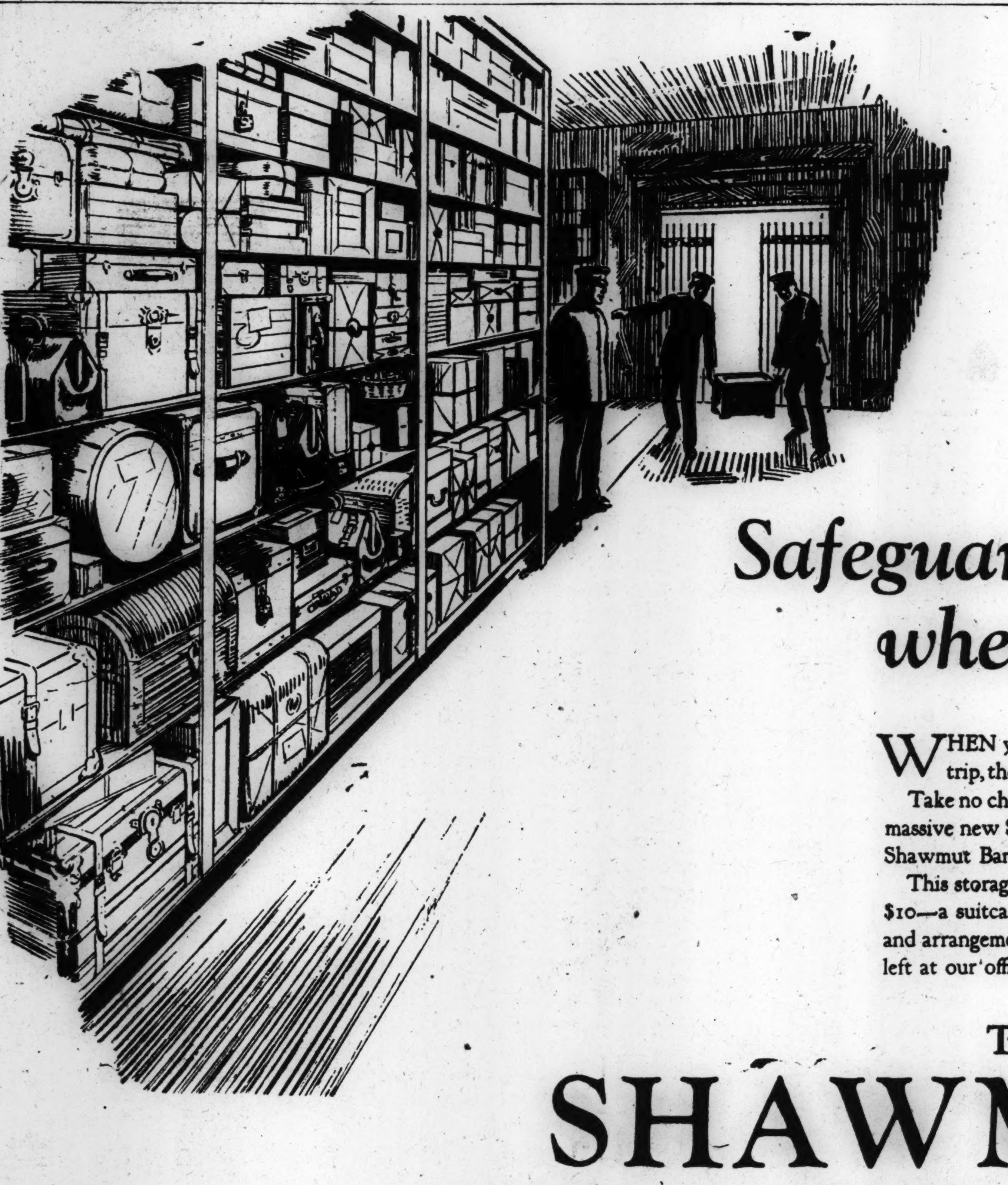
There does not seem to be any question at this time that the measure will be passed by the Senate by Saturday night, proponents of the bill say.

In the House the postal pay increase bill is awaiting final action on the McNary-Haugen agricultural relief bill. Deep interest is being taken by members in the legislation for the benefit of the postal employees. Their thought is exemplified in remarks made this week on the floor of the House by Thomas D. Schall (R.), Representative from Minnesota, who declared that the postal workers were scandalously underpaid and called attention to the fact that at the time when all other labor wage was on the upgrade, theirs stood at a standstill, although the need was proven. He quoted a postal employee in his state as saying, "It is not a question any more of saving, but of which bills to pay and which to let go another month."

Mr. Schall spoke particularly for the rural carrier and called attention to the difficulties they have to encounter in his State, where for three months of every year motors cannot be used on the routes. His speech, however, was in behalf of the employees of the entire service.

ONE MORE HARVARD CREW CHANGE

Before leaving for Ithaca last night to race the Cornell University crew on Lake Cayuga, Coach E. A. Stevens announced one more change in the makeup of the new lineup, F. P. Weymer '26 replacing R. L. Raymond '24 at seat 4 in the varsity boat. Weymer has been rowing No. 4 in the second boat. The new crew will have rowed together only two days in meeting Cornell. The freshman crew and coach also left last night.



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YALE EXERCISES TO OPEN JUNE 14

Commencement Program Will Include Celebration of Law School Centenary

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 23 (Special)—Thousands of graduates are expected to flock to this city for the two hundred and twenty-third annual commencement exercises of Yale University, beginning on Saturday, June 14, and ending on the following Friday. Among the special features of the exercises will be the awarding of honorary degrees, the centennial celebration of the school of law, the Class Day programs of the Sheffield Scientific School and Yale College, the Yale and Harvard baseball game and boat races.

The commencement activities will open unofficially Saturday evening with the presentation of the Greek comedy, "The Frogs of Aristophanes," by the Dramatic Association.

Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university, will formally inaugurate the commencement exercises Sunday morning with the baccalaureate address. In the afternoon Prof. Harry B. Jepson, university organist, will render an organ recital and the day's events will be concluded with the annual meeting of Yale in China.

Pretentious plans are being made for the centennial anniversary of the School of Law on Monday morning. Addresses will be given by President Angell, Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General of the United States, and William Howard Taft '78, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Following this the Law School Alumni Association will hold its annual banquet.

On the same morning the graduating class of Sheffield Scientific School will give its Class Day program. Horace P. Graves, Dayton, O., is chairman of the Class Day committee. Those who will take part in the program are: Class historian, John L. Radel, Bridgeport, Conn.; class orator, William L. Richeson Jr., New Orleans; class prophet, Ellsworth R. Littler, Upper Mountclair, N. J., and ivy orator, John J. Lincoln Jr., Elkhorn, W. Va. The Class Day exercises of Yale College will take place in the afternoon. The chairman of the Class Day committee is Edward F. Blair of Dallas, Tex.

Many other activities are scheduled for Monday. Meetings of the Yale Corporation and alumni advisory board will be held. A concert by the combined glee, banjo and mandolin clubs will be given in the evening. Following the concert will take place the promenade of the senior class.

A member of the Yale University Corporation will be elected Tuesday morning by the alumni. At the same time there will be a meeting of the alumni at which addresses by President Angell and representative graduates will be given. At noon the graduates will assemble for the traditional reunion parade to Yale Field and the baseball game between Harvard and Yale.

The officers of the university, graduates, candidates for degrees and invited guests will take part in the customary procession Wednesday morning from the College Campus to Woolsey Hall where the Commencement exercises will be held. At this time the honorary degrees as well as the diplomas to the graduating members will be presented. The president will give a reception in the evening for the graduates, their families and invited guests. The Commencement activities will be concluded with the annual boat races between Harvard and Yale.

TIE STILL POSSIBLE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Team matches Won	Team matches Lost	Individual matches Won	Individual matches Lost	P.C.
Central Mass.	8	3	62	37	.727
Providence ..	7	4	57	42	.636
Brae Burn ..	7	5	59	49	.583
Brookline ...	5	6	50	49	.454
South Shore .	5	6	45	51	.454
Middlesex ...	4	7	36	63	.363
North Shore.	3	8	39	50	.272

When the six teams which are scheduled to play in the final matches of the Women's Golf Association of Boston spring team championship tournament take the links Monday, all eyes will be turned toward the match between Central Massachusetts and South Shore at the Dedham Country and Polo Club and Providence vs. North Shore at the Kernwood Country Club. Middlesex is scheduled to meet Brookline in the other match.

The reason interest will be centered on the two first-named matches is due to the fact that there is a possibility of Central Massachusetts and Providence finishing the season in a tie for first place. Should Central Mass. lose and Providence win the two teams will be tied and will have to playoff the tie on some neutral links May 28. Should Central Mass. win and Providence win or lose, the first-named will take the championship and hold the Daley Cup for one year.

Central Masschusetts eliminated Brae Burn from all chance at a tie for first place yesterday when the leaders won seven of the nine matches played. Mrs. G. W. Roope and Mrs. R. W. Newell were the two winners for Brae Burn and each won by the narrow margin of 1 up.

The two shore teams came together yesterday and South won a close battle 5 to 4. South's victory was secured when the three lowest players on the team came through with victories, each by the narrow margin of 1 up.

Providence secured the other victory by default, Middlesex finding it impossible to put a team on the field.

AUTOMOBILE CLUBS FEDERATION TO MEET

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 23 (Special)—The annual meeting of the New England Federation of Automobile Clubs will be held here Saturday and advance reports indicate one of the most animated and largely attended gatherings ever held under these auspices. As problems of highway safety are much in the forefront at present, the discussions will possess much timely interest and value, it is expected.

A number of public officials and others outside the club membership have been invited. In the list are Gen. A. F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety for Massachusetts; Robbins B. Stoeckel, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for Connecticut; Robert H. Hurley, Superintendent of the Connecticut State Police; Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles for Massachusetts; L. T. MacBrayne, manager of the Massachusetts Safe Roads Federation, and numerous others.

The meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock in the morning by Samuel Ludlow Jr, president; following, official reports will be read and business matters considered. There will be an afternoon session and a dinner meeting in the evening, the entire proceedings being at Hotel Nonotuck.

MOUNT HOLYOKE PROGRAM ISSUED

Commencement Week to Open With Alumnae Meeting

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 23 (Special)—Heralded by the arrival of about 400 alumnæ, members of the 50-year class, the 25-year class, and classes of more recent college generations, commencement week at Mount Holyoke College will be ushered in with the Alumnæ Association Meeting and Forum to be held on the morning of Saturday, June 7.

In the afternoon of the same day students past and present will witness the traditional step exercises. An alumnæ fête on the pageant field will be followed by class suppers in the Wilbur Banquet Hall, after which alumnæ guests will have an opportunity of seeing a production of the first act of "Mount Holyoke Milestones" by a faculty cast.

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, will be the preacher at the Baccalaureate service, to be held on Sunday, June 8. President Woolley will give the address at the evening vesper service, which will be followed by an organ recital by Prof. William Churchill Hammond.

A meeting of the presidents of the local alumnæ associations and an alumnæ luncheon will be held on the following day. On that day, too, the graduating class, linked by a daisy chain, will take part in the grove and ivy exercises in honor of Mary Lyon, founder of the college. In the evening the Dramatic Club will give a performance of "Twelfth Night."

Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, will be the speaker at the commencement exercises on June 10. His subject will be, "The Two-Fold Function of the College, Critical and Creative." President Woolley will hold a reception for the classes of 1874 and 1899 on the evening of commencement day.

NEW ENGLAND STARS IN PRELIMINARIES

NEW ENGLAND I. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Points
1887	Dartmouth	36
1888	Amherst	35
1889	Dartmouth	40
1890	Amherst	50
1891	Amherst	62
1892	Amherst	35
1893	Amherst	40
1894	Technology	38
1895	Dartmouth	33
1896	Dartmouth	40
1897	Dartmouth	29
1898	Amherst-Brown	24
1899	Bowdoin	23
1900	Williams	30 2-3
1901	Williams	32 1-6
1902	Amherst	36
1903	Amherst	51
1904	Amherst	43 1-3
1905	Dartmouth	38¾
1906	Dartmouth	36
1907	Dartmouth	47
1908	Dartmouth	49
1909	Dartmouth	32½
1910	Dartmouth	26¾
1911	Williams	30
1912	Dartmouth	46
1913	Dartmouth	62
1914	Dartmouth	57½
1915	Dartmouth	36 1-3
1916	Dartmouth	50½
1917	Technology	61
1918	Technology	74
1919	Technology	37
1920	Technology	33
1921	Technology	46
1922	Technology-Boston	24
1923	Bowdoin	29 1-3

Starting at 4 o'clock this afternoon the preliminary events in the thirty-eighth annual track and field championship meet of New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be held on Tech Field and with conditions favorable for good performances some high-grade work is expected.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston College and Bowdoin College will be closely watched this afternoon as they are the three colleges favored to battle for the championship now held by the last named. Upon the number of athletes each college places in today's 10 events will largely depend the winning of tomorrow's title. Bowdoin, even with M. E. Hardy '24, its star hurdler not competing, is not yet ready to concede victory to either of its two keenest rivals although his absence is likely to cost the Maine college at least five points.

This year's entry list is the largest ever recorded for one of these meets, the total being 600. The best previous record was 592 in 1922 while last year there were 517. The program of today follows:

Track Events—4 p. m.—120-yard high hurdles. 4:10 p. m.—100-yard dash. 4:25 p. m.—440-yard run. 4:40 p. m.—220-yard low hurdles. 5 p. m.—220-yard dash. 5:15 p. m.—880-yard run.

Field Events—4 p. m.—Putting 16-pound shot, running high jump, pole vault. 4:20 p. m.—Running broad jump, javelin throw. 4:35 p. m.—Throwing 16-pound hammer. 5:10 p. m.—Throwing discus.

BRANCH LIBRARIES PROPOSED

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 23 (Special)—Officials of the public library here have made a survey of the city with the object in view of establishing five library service areas, four to be equipped with branch public libraries and the central part of the city to continue to be served by the main building. Haverhill's large amount of territory, the city comprising 32 square miles of territory, makes it inconvenient for all the people to use the main library building.

COTTON MILLS CLOSE

LOWELL, Mass., May 23 (Special)—The Massachusetts cotton mills today closed down for the remainder of the month. For some time past the mills have been operating on a three and four-day week schedule. Lack of orders and continued business depression were the reasons given for cessation of activities. It was stated that there is every indication that the mills will be reopened for production June 1.

KENT'S HILL TO CELEBRATE

KENT'S HILL, Me., May 23 (Special)—While the actual centennial of Kent's Hill Seminary, one of Maine's best-known fitting schools, arrived on Feb. 24, the celebration was postponed until Commencement which will be held June 13 to 16. The main feature will be an historical pageant, giving the leading events in the history of this school.

NORTHERN HIGHWAY MEASURE FAVORED

It Is Predicted That Massachusetts House and Senate Will Vote Approval

Action by the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the "Northern Highway," reported favorably by the Joint Legislative Committee on Counties and later by the committees on Highways, Metropolitan Affairs and Ways and Means of the House, is expected next week. The bill providing $2,500,000 for the construction of the highway which proponents of the plan declare will go far toward solving the northeastern traffic problem in Boston and Cambridge, should come up for debate in the House on Monday.

Those who have followed the measure step by step since it first was proposed by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the division of metropolitan planning, before the House Ways and Means Committee on April 10, predict that the House and Senate will act favorably. The bill then would become law in time for work to start this summer, as an emergency preamble clause has been affixed that insures prompt action, once the measure emerges from the legislative machinery.

Question State's Paying

But there is opposition to the proposition from Senators and Representatives in different parts of the State and some of these men have said repeatedly that they do not see why the State should pay $2,500,000 for the construction of a boulevard from Charles Street, Boston, to the Wellington Bridge, in Somerville, when the improvement so vitally affects Boston, Cambridge and Somerville traffic. Some of those who are prominent in what opposition has so far developed, say that these cities should meet the expense and not the people of the entire Commonwealth.

Some surprise even was expressed at the time that the Ways and Means Committee favorably reported the measure when it was holding up so many other plans on the plea of economy.

Mr. Harriman, in outlining the plan, said that the new boulevard would begin at the Wellington Bridge in Somerville, and would proceed over parkways, streets and private property to Medford Street, near Chester Avenue; thence along Medford Street to Somerville Avenue and along Somerville Avenue and Bridge Street, Cambridge, to the Cambridge side of the Charles River dam; thence along the Memorial Drive to the Cambridge or West Boston bridge.

Charles Street Widening

In connection with the plan, Mr. Harriman stated, Charles Street, Boston, would be widened and reconstructed between Leverett and Cambridge streets and that the new boulevard, except where it would be necessary to cross a bridge, would be from 110 to 120 feet in width until it reaches the Charles River Dam, and the roadway along the river bank would be 60 feet in width.

According to the chairman, the boulevard will be two years in construction. He has repeatedly urged upon different legislative committees which considered the project that haste in action is desirable because of the need of relieving the traffic congestion and affording a ready and speedy access from Boston to the north and northeast. It was explained and will be next week that while the State at first hand pays the $2,500,000 for the work the cost will be assessed upon the county of Middlesex and the cities affected favorably by the new traffic outlet and the amounts returned to the State as determined by a commission to be named later.

NEW SHOE UNION NOW IN OPERATION

General Offices Soon to Be Established in Boston

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 23 (Special)—The newly organized Shoe Workers' Protective Union, representing the merger of the United Shoe Workers of America with the Protective, began functioning yesterday. The organization consists of 25,000 members. The new constitution of the union, drawn up and approved at the convention of delegates from the town unions in this city in April, was adopted by a large majority vote of the resident committee in Boston.

The general offices of the union, now in Haverhill, will soon be established in Boston and the administration of union affairs will be directed from that city. The local offices, which will be retained, will be maintained as branch headquarters with local representatives attending to the affairs of the Haverhill district.

Officials of the union in this city believe that locals in Brooklyn and Greater New York will vote in a short time to merge with the Protective.

ASSOCIATION HONORS WELLESLEY PROFESSOR

Announcement has been made by the executive committee of the American Association of University Professors, of the appointment of Prof. Mary W. Calkins of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology at Wellesley College to the office of vice-president. Miss Calkins will fill the unexpired term left vacant by Prof. Moses S. Slaughter of the University of Wisconsin.

The association, of which Prof. A. O. Leuschner, of the department of astronomy, University of California, is president, grew out of a meeting of university professors held in November, 1913, and was permanently organized in New York City Jan. 1, 1915. It has a membership of some 5500 faculty members from approximately 20 institutions duly accredited by the American Council on Education as giving the B. A. degree. Faculty members become eligible to membership in the association upon filling 10 years of service in such institutions. Prof. H. W. Tyler of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the present secretary. The next annual meeting takes place in Washington Dec. 27-29.

Wellesley "Faculty" Prohibits Studying

Seniors Present Annual Take-Off of the Academic Council

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 23—Once more the faculty of Wellesley College had a chance to see themselves as others see them, when the seniors presented the annual take-off of the Academic Council, yesterday afternoon in Alumnæ Hall. Other years only the seniors and their sister class, the sophomores, have been allowed to attend, but this year the juniors also were invited.

The "faculty" entered from the back of the hall and marched down the aisle in characteristic fashions. The college never before, it is said, had seen more clearly the amusing side of the guides of their academic career.

Louise Childs as President Pendleton in opening the meeting, announced that various complaints had necessitated a special meeting to consider whether "the nonacademic activities of the faculty of the college were so distracting as to require curtailing or abolishing altogether."

Katharine Brown as Miss Tufts, dean of residence, called the attention of the meeting to certain "specific cases." But after a long series of speeches by various members of the faculty defending their particular hobby and presenting it as invaluable, the "faculty" for the good of the college voted to prohibit all academic activities.

WARM POLITICAL CONTEST IN MAINE

With Primaries but Three Weeks Away Candidates Are Conducting Lively Campaign

AUGUSTA, Me., May 23 (Special)—Although there are but two candidates for the gubernatorial nomination in the Republican primaries which take place June 16, it is the liveliest contest which has taken place since the primary law was instituted. The two candidates, Ralph R. Brewster of Portland and Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, are speaking in practically every city and town in the State. Both are former state senators.

Mr. Brewster is running chiefly on the plank, "No public money for sectarian purposes." The candidates differ on the water power question which is an issue, Mr. Brewster favoring a certain form of state control and state development, and Mr. Farrington favoring expansion by private capital under proper regulations.

Mr. Brewster's platform has the support of the Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Farrington is vigorously attacking the order. Upon the strength of the Klan, which is variously estimated, largely depends the outcome, it is believed. Mr. Brewster will receive the votes of the Klan, coupled with some city vote and a large rural support, while Mr. Farrington is depending on the Roman Catholic vote, a large city vote and the help of the old-line politicians. Most of the Roman Catholics in Maine, however, are Democrats.

William R. Pattangall of Augusta, as the gubernatorial candidate in the Democratic primaries, is unopposed. He also is fighting the Klan. The only hope of the Democrats in a nominally Republican State, and especially in a presidential year, is in a deflection in the Republican ranks. The Democrats are expecting the Klan will bring this about. The State election will be held on Sept. 8.

MAINE UNIVERSITY FACULTY CHANGES

President Little Announces Six New Appointments

ORONO, Me., May 23 (Special)—Six men, four of whom are of professorial rank, will join the University of Maine faculty next fall, it was announced yesterday by Clarence C. Little, president.

Dr. Phineas Wescott Whiting, a graduate of Harvard in 1912 who has a Ph.D degree from the University of Pennsylvania will come here from the Iowa State College to head the department of biology, taking a position vacated a year ago by the resignation of Dr. Minton A. Chrysler.

William Henry Eyster, a graduate of Bucknell University who has a Ph.D degree from Cornell, will come as associate professor of biology. He is at present assistant professor of botany at the University of Missouri.

Harry Edward Farnsworth of Ripon, Wis., a national research fellow now working at the University of Wisconsin, will come to Maine as associate professor of physics. He has a Ph. D. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Albert M. Turner, a former member of the faculty, who has been touring the world, will return as associate professor of English. He has A. B., A. M., and Ph. D. degrees from Harvard and has contributed often to modern language journals.

William Irving Zeitler and Alvin C. Eurich will also join the English department. Mr. Zeitler is a graduate of Williams, who has an M. A. from Harvard, and will be assistant professor of English. Mr. Eurich, a graduate of Northwestern University, will be an instructor in English.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS AID CHAMBER DRIVE

Winners in the campaign of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for new members, conducted all day today, will be announced at a meeting this evening, when tabulations will be complete. About 450 volunteer workers are conducting what the Chamber hopes will be the most successful and probably the last membership drive of its history. More than $5000 in prizes are to be awarded the winning teams and individuals for the largest number of single and team applications turned in.

YOUTH MOVEMENT TOLD UNITARIANS

Young People's Religious Union Holds Annual Meeting—Sessions Close Tonight

Unitarians now on the final day of their week's convention in Boston and attending this afternoon the annual meeting of the Young People's Religious Union of America in the Roslindale Unitarian Church, were told how the union has kept in touch with the "Youth Movement" of the world by Miss Sara Comins, executive secretary of the organization.

While there will be picnic of the South Middlesex and Boston federations of the union at Spring Grove, Wellesley Hills, tomorrow, the convention proper comes to a close tonight with the annual dinner under the auspices of these federations at the Roslindale church, followed by a social evening. The dinner will be preceded by a reception to the newly elected officers. Another dinner in connection with the closing of the convention will be that at Unity House of the Alumni of Proctor Academy, a preparatory school at Proctor, N. H., controlled largely by Unitarians, though not strictly a denominational school.

International Contacts

Miss Comins, in her annual report to the Young People's Union, explained how international contacts have been maintained with the liberal youth of Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, and other European countries through the Leyden International Bureau, with similar groups in Rumania, South Africa and Australia.

Miss Comins also reported on the campaign By and With Young People, which, under her direction, has finished its second year. A feature of the year's campaign cited by her report was the organized study of Unitarian faith and of child welfare conducted by the Young People's unions throughout the United States during the fall and winter. This was in accordance with a program prepared by the campaign committee and the social committee of which Mrs. Arthur T. Brown of Wallaston, Mass., is chairman. During the spring period of the campaign young people received training in leadership.

For organizing new Young People's Religious unions and building up those already in the field, some 125 visits were made throughout the country during the past year by Miss Comins, Miss Ruthanna Anderson, the mid-west field secretary, secretaries of the Student Federation of Religious Liberals and volunteer workers.

Albert A. Pollard, president, reported that the union has a membership of 239 young people's societies in the United States and Canada, representing a gain of 27 new local societies during the past year. He said that on Young People's Sunday, an observance initiated four years ago in the old First Parish Church at Hingham, services in 165 Unitarian churches in the United States and Canada were conducted wholly or in part by members of these societies.

Greetings from the young people of the Pacific coast were received through Carl B. Wetherell, formerly of Wellesley Hills and now secretary on the coast for the principal Unitarian denominational agencies.

Miss Anderson described the progress achieved by the societies in her territory, and asked:

> What does all of this point to, this vast amount of ground ploughed and ready to work? Does it mean that young people are harum-scarum and not interested in serious responsibility, that they do not want to learn how to co-operate with their elders and that they have no time for their ideas?

Miss Anderson insisted that the answer should be an emphatic negative, and declared that in the greater number of instances under her observation young people have proved in the face of active doubt and distrust that they are sincere, earnest and capable.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected: President, Edward P. Furber, Watertown, Mass.; Margaret Boynton, Buffalo, N. Y., and Boston; David Cowan, Montreal, Canada; Helen Destemps, Germantown, Pa.; Guy S. Hyatt, Lincoln, Neb.; Irene Rode, Berkeley, Calif.; Robert Raible, Louisville, Ky., and Boston; Helen Tufts, Exeter, N. H.; secretary, Evelyn A. Chase, Boston; treasurer, Arthur G. White, Dorchester, Mass.

An interesting event that was not scheduled on today's program was the ordination as a missionary to the West Indies of Owen W. Alexander, a native of Pennsylvania, in King's Chapel, this morning. Mr. Alexander was formerly a student at the theological school at Meadville, Pa., who went to the West Indies about four years ago and set up five Unitarian missions in Cat Island, Nassau and Haiti. Recently he made application for ordination, was approved by the Unitarian Fellowship and this week came to Boston with his wife and two children to receive the decree. The ordination ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Louis C. Cornish, assisted by the Rev. George F. Patterson and the Rev. Frank S. T. Wicks.

In preparation for the centennial celebration next year the centennial committee held a conference on plans and suggestions at Channing Hall this morning. This was followed by a conference of the alliance presidents.

The Unitarian festival, the chief social event of Unitarian week at the Hotel Somerset last night, was attended by about 600 clergy and laymen. Addresses on denominational subjects followed a reception and dinner, the principal speakers being the Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy of Bradford, Eng., and James P. Munroe, president of the Twentieth Century Club. J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. presided. Dr. Pomeroy discussed religious conditions abroad and Mr. Munroe presented an analysis of the relations between the clergy and their congregations.

Mr. Munroe favored abolition of pew rentals, a genuine town meeting government, doing away with all declarations of faith as prerequisites of church membership, the payment of adequate salaries to ministers, and the enlistment of every parishioner in congenial, worthwhile work for the church. He said in part:

> Although we flatter ourselves that we have been free of orthodoxy for close upon a century, most of us continue under the spell of that most distinctive feature of orthodoxy, theocratic control. Consequently, we think we still look upon the minister as the shepherd and ourselves as his flock, although if he ever tries to lead us, we show only the stupid balking of the typical sheep.
>
> But the theocratic or shepherd tradition permits us to make the minister the goat, if such a mixing of animals is permissible, and to hold him responsible whenever our own moral laziness and ethical inefficiency expose our congregation, or the denomination as a whole, to moral disaster or spiritual shame.

TAXATION SYSTEM DECLARED UNJUST

Senator Moses a Speaker Before the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 23 (Special)—George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, addressing 750 business men at the twenty-fifth annual banquet of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce here last night, denounced the present national taxation system as unjust, inequitable and disproportionate, and told his auditors it was their duty to depose national government representatives who fail their constituents in the administration of their offices.

"It is you who sent to Washingttn the senators and representatives of the Sixty-Eighth Congress. If we render unsatisfactory service, it is you who gave us the opportunity, and it is you who can take away from unfaithful servants that which you have given them," he declared.

Reaffirming its action of two years ago in opposing the diversion of waters flowing into the Connecticut River, the delegates referred the matter to Gov. Charles A. Templeton with a suggestion that he obtain an opinion from the Attorney-General as to the rights of this state in the flowage of waters of the Connecticut River. The action of the chamber was due to the renewed activity of the metropolitan water commission of Boston in endeavoring to obtain approval for the expenditure of approximately $100,000,000 for the diversion of the waters of the Ware and Swift rivers and the building of a reservoir to increase the available supply for the city.

The convention passed resolutions against the encroachment of the federal government on the powers of the states and against changes in the transportation act, and in opposition to the Howell-Barkley bill which amends the transportation act.

By a vote which lacked three of being unanimous, the delegates rejected a proposed resolution offered by the Hartford delegation censuring United States Senators Frank B. Brandegee and George P. McLean for supporting the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill notwithstanding the President's veto.

At a meeting of the directors of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, definite action was taken to oppose indiscriminate investigation of income tax returns of corporations. After considerable discussion, it was voted "that the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce stand in strong opposition to the enactment of the income tax bill which would open the income tax returns to indiscriminate investigation and levy progressive taxes upon the undisturbed earnings of corporations."

STUDENTS DISCUSS LABOR-WORKER

Tech Men Also Hear Noted Electrical Engineer

"The engineer must fit himself to occupy a more responsible position in society," M. W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board, told the students and faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon. "The properly trained man is an exact thinker, and social conditions are becoming so complex that they yield only to accurate analysis," he said.

Two conflicting opinions on the just form of wage also were presented in lectures by Howell Cheney, representing the employer, and J. J. Kearney, representing labor. Mr. Cheney's stand for wages according to individual merit, as provided by the bonus and differential piece rate wage systems, was vigorously contested by the labor representative, who advocated the flat union rate.

Mr. Alexander has been engaged in the study of labor statistics and conditions for several years through his connection with the Industrial Conference Board, and points out from his experience that any wage system was justified which proved acceptable to both parties.

GOVERNOR AGAINST DISFIGURING SIGNS

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 23 (Special)—In response to inquiries of women's clubs and other organizations which are seeking to improve the state, regarding advertising signs along the highways, Gov. Percival P. Baxter makes the following reply:

"While advertising is entirely legitimate if carried on properly, the promicious painting of signs on ledges, and fastening them to trees and fences on our highways, detracts from the natural beauty of our scenery. Moreover I doubt if these signs bring business to those whose wares are advertised. Certainly they offend the æsthetic nature of our own people and our visitors.

"I would not interfere with proper advertising, but should like to see public sentiment aroused so that the disfiguring signs would be eliminated."

COTTAGE FOR BOYS' FARM

HINCKLEY, Me., May 23 (Special)—Work on a new cottage for the Good Will Farm for Boys in Maine was started this week. It will be located on Page Terrace and known as the Milton L. Keyes cottage. An endowment of $20,000 for a museum has made possible the addition of 40 natural history specimens.

EMPLOYMENT DROP SHOWN IN SURVEY

Year's Changes in 15 Leading Industrial Cities Shows Slump in 14

While decreases in employment in major Massachusetts industries have been relatively small from month to month during the year the aggregate accumulated decrease since April, 1923, amounts to more than 20 per cent in the cotton goods, boots and shoes, and rubber products industries, and more than 10 per cent in the woolen and worsted goods, foundry and machine shop products, dyeing and finishing textiles, and electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, according to a survey made by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

A table covering the year's changes in the 15 leading industrial cities showed decreased employment and earnings in 14—Lynn alone showing a slight increase. The most marked decreases in the number of employees were: Haverhill, 10.9 per cent; Lowell, 11.4 per cent; New Bedford, 11.1 per cent.

Below normal operating schedules were prevalent in all of these 15 cities with the exception of Boston and Cambridge, both of which have diversified industries.

Average Earning $23.42

Decreases during the month of April in 869 leading industries were: number of employees, 4.8 per cent; aggregate payroll, 6.3; average weekly earnings, 1.6 per cent.

The number of persons represented on the April payrolls was 208,292 and their earnings aggregated $4,877,445 or an average of $23.42 per person. For March, the figures were 218,784, $5,207,632 and $23.80 respectively.

In April as compared with March, there were decreases in the numbers employed in 30 of the 36 industries specified, and increases in six. The more important changes were a decrease of 10.9 per cent in the number employed in cotton goods establishments and a decrease of 8.9 per cent in the number employed in boot and shoe establishments.

Of the 869 establishments included in the survey, 350 (40.3 per cent) were reported as operating on full time and at full capacity. Overtime was reported in one or more departments of one establishment in each of six industries. The number not operating normally was 519 (59.7 per cent). Out of the total number, 230 (26.5 per cent) were operating on full time but at part capacity and 289 (33.2 per cent) on part time and at part capacity.

Earnings Compared

Comparisons between earnings of 86,306 male and female employees in 410 establishments showed the average weekly wage of males to be $28.37 and $15.72 for females. Average earnings in excess of $30 were paid to males in the following industries: Printing and publishing (book and job), $34.36; printing and publishing (newspaper), $33.84; musical instruments, $32.82; women's clothing, $32.37; men's clothing, $30.79; stationery goods, $30.64; and furniture, $30.52. For females, average weekly earnings in excess of $20 were noted only in printing and publishing (newspaper), $29.11, and printing and publishing (book and job), $21.58.

In April eight of the 869 establishments represented in the survey were reported as idle, one (a silk goods establishment) on account of a strike. Three of the eight were cotton goods establishments and one was a woolen mill. Normal operating schedules were the exception and in only ten of the 36 industries did the number of establishments operating normally exceed the number operating below normal. Curtailments were especially marked in the boot and shoe and the cut stock and findings industries, in all five divisions of the textile industries specified (cotton goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, hosiery and knit goods, silk goods and woolen and worsted goods), in confectionery, foundry products, leather (tanned curried and finished), machine tools and textile machinery and parts.

HARVARD DAMES PICK MRS. JESS H. JACKSON

The Society of Harvard Dames will celebrate its twenty-eighth anniversary at the final meeting of the academic year, to be held June 5. The present membership of the society includes 223 women, whose husbands, sons or brothers are attending Harvard University.

At the meeting in Phillips Brooks house, Cambridge, yesterday, officers for the year were chosen as follows: Mrs. Jess H. Jackson of Alexander City, Ala., president; Mrs. William T. Ham, Cambridge, first vice-president; Mrs. Milo E. Beck, Wilber Neb., second vice-president; Mrs. Howard W. Starkweather, Cambridge, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Philip A. Leighton, Corina, Cal., recording secretary; Mrs. Claude M. Haswell, Bowling Green, O., treasurer.

ONE OUT OF TWENTY IS LOST BY LASKER

NEW YORK, May 23—Dr. Emanuel Lasker, winner of the recent International Chess Masters' tournament, in his exhibition of simultaneous play at the University Club yesterday, against 20 opponents lost only one game.

Maj. A. W. Putnam of Rye, N. Y., adopting a Sicilian defense, scored after 43 moves as the result of winning a pawn in the middle game. The other 19 were all defeated.

OWNERS TO BE CALLED TO COURT

WATERBURY, Conn., May 23 (Special)—In an effort to curb the tendency of liquor law violators to evade responsibility by testifying in court that they are not the proprietors of the places where liquor is found, George M. Beach, superintendent of police, has issued an order to the effect that in all future arrests for violation of the Eighteenth Amendment the owner of the building will be called to court as a witness.

RICE AND WRIGHT TO DEFEND

L. B. Rice and I. C. Wright, the present champions, will defend in the Massachusetts doubles lawn tennis championship tournament, which starts tomorrow afternoon on the Newton Center Squash Tennis Club courts. The finals will probably be held on May 30. An entry list of about 30 pairs is expected.

CRIME PREVENTIVES COUPLED WITH SURE PUNISHMENT URGED

Warden Lawes Cites Greater Facility of Conviction and Lower Homicidal Rates in Abolition States

Penological study and research has proved that capital punishment is not a satisfactory deterrent to crime. The need for educating the public in the failure of the present timeworn system and to the alternative for the future is discussed in a series of three articles, of which this is the second, written for The Christian Science Monitor by Lewis E. Lawes, prison administrator for 20 years and warden of Sing Sing Prison for the last five years. The first article was published May 17.

By LEWIS E. LAWES
Warden of Sing Sing Prison

SING SING, N. Y., May 19—In the first article, the purpose was: first, to draw attention to the very active awakening of the public to grave doubt in the efficacy and, therefore, in the justification for capital punishment and, secondly, to cite briefly a few of the facts which indicate the uncertainty of this penalty and which show how little deterrent influence it exerts. In the present article, the more significant of these facts will be discussed in somewhat greater detail.

The condition which so long has retarded realization of the true circumstances with regard to the influence and operation of the supreme penalty has been the lack of accurate technical knowledge in a field long ruled by emotion, by fear, by revenge. If the real facts could be apprehended, if the public could be educated fully to actual conditions, there would arise an overwhelming demand for the abolition of capital punishment that no longer could be ignored by our legislators.

Today eight states have abolished the supreme penalty, eight retain it absolutely, and 32 permit the court or jury to elect either the capital penalty of life imprisonment in all first-degree murder convictions.

Geographically, the practice of permitting this choice is very widespread, except for that small solid group of conservative, reactionary states—Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. These and a few others still cling to the old traditions in this as in so many other lines of progress.

Four states, Missouri in the middle west and three in the far west—Washington, Oregon and Arizona—have deserted the abolition column. This change has occurred since 1918, their readoption of the supreme penalty taking place soon after the close of the war.

In Washington, the first year after abolition, there was an increase in the rate from 6.5 to 10.0, but thereafter followed a regular annual decrease to 4.2, the rate in the year before restoration. After restoration, in 1919, 1920 and 1921, the rates were 7.5, 5.1 and 5.9. In Oregon, in 1920 when the capital penalty was restored, the rate fell from 4.9 to 4.1; but in 1921 it jumped again to 7.7.

Declared No Deterrent

A chart of the rates in these states presents concrete evidence of instances in which generally prevalent sociological and economic conditions were assumed by popular sentiment to be local conditions brought about by the abolition of the supreme penalty. The increases in the number of homicides in 1919 in Oregon and Washington were attributed locally to the fact that the supreme sentence was no longer a bogy to deter the murderer and, as a result, capital punishment was restored.

In other words, what people in these states hastily and unthinkingly assumed to be an increase in the number of murders due to the absence of the supreme penalty—an assumption upon which the successful campaign for restoration of capital punishment was based—was part of a general trend extending throughout the United States.

Where the opportunity for selection is given there are strong manifestations of the reluctance to impose the extreme penalty. In 15 states where choice is permitted, during the eight years from 1912 to 1919, inclusive, five times as many persons were sentenced to life imprisonment as received the capital penalty. In five states where the extreme sentence is retained absolutely, during the same period, the ratio was less than two to one.

This difference in the ratios is sufficiently impressive to indicate how rarely the supreme penalty is imposed when there is any option for the substitution of life imprisonment. In five states with the arbitrary capital sentence, during this period, the ratio of supreme sentences to homicides was approximately one to twelve.

In seven states which offer the alternative and in six abolition states, the ratio was approximately one to nine. These figures are reliably indicative of a greater facility in obtaining convictions in homicide cases in abolition states and in those which permit a choice than in those which still cling to the absolute imposition of the capital penalty.

What are the facts with regard to the imposition and execution of the extreme penalty? In 23 capital punishment states with accurate statistics, during the eight years from 1912 to 1919, inclusive, 29 per cent of all who were thus sentenced escaped that penalty. New York, with the largest number sentenced, executed only 61 per cent, Massachusetts 75 per cent and Pennsylvania 97 per cent; yet Pennsylvania had a higher rate than either.

As a comparison, New York, approximately 2½ times the size of Massachusetts in population, gave the supreme penalty to 15 times as many murderers and executed 11 times as many, yet New York had a far higher rate, 4.6 as compared with 2.8 for Massachusetts.

Uncertainty of Penalty

Calculations for the United States as a whole indicate that, roughly speaking, one out of every 85, who commit homicide receives the extreme penalty. From this it is easy to appreciate that in those rare cases where the future consequences enter into his mental calculations, the murderer regards himself as almost certain to be one of the very great number who will escape the supreme penalty.

A comparison of accurate English statistics with our American figures shows in England a lower percentage of capital sentences carried into execution than in the United States. Figures from 12 states differing in character of population and industrial conditions, show 71 per cent of capital sentences carried into execution.

In England and Wales for the same period, only 53 per cent of those sentenced were executed. However, we cannot fail to be impressed with the remarkable certainty with which in the British Isles judicial action follows the commission, not only of crimes of murder, but of all crimes.

As to life sentences, in those states which have complete data (about three-quarters of the entire country) a total of nearly 3000 were sentenced to life imprisonment during the period from 1912 to 1919. Only 23 per cent of these had been released by pardon, commutation or court action on Jan. 1, 1923.

Homicide rates, while they do not disclose the exact number of murders, furnish a very reliable barometer with which to gauge the extent of homicidal crime. Especially do they indicate the comparative rise and fall in the amount of such crime from year to year. It is a striking fact that the average rates in the abolition states are invariably lower than in the capital punishment states in the same geographical group which are similar in population, conditions of industry and general characteristics.

In the north Atlantic division, the combined rates of Maine and Rhode Island remain consistently below those of two comparable states, New Hampshire and Connecticut. In the central division, Michigan and Minnesota, without capital punishment are lower than Ohio and Indiana where the supreme penalty is retained.

Preventive Means

When the rates are plotted on charts, a striking similarity in the variation of the two curves is revealed. The curves rise and fall synchronously in each group or division of states.

The repeated coincidence of this variation indicates that the increase or decrease in the number of homicides from one year to another is due to widely prevailing economic or social causes rather than to the nature of the penalty imposed for murder.

When we leave the United States and go abroad in search of statistics we find that we have left a land where an abnormally high homicide rate prevails in comparison with almost every civilized nation in the world. The claim is not made that this high rate prevails here solely because of the fact of capital punishment. Other nations with the supreme penalty have far lower rates than our own, just as do other nations where the extreme sentence is abolished.

But wherever the low homicide rates exist, both in those states and countries which have, and in those which do not have, capital punishment, it is because of the certainty with which judicial action follows the commission of crime—a fortunate condition not obtaining in the United States.

The United States is a melting pot for alien races. These older nations in Europe do not have the problems of assimilation with which we must contend. They have laws, customs and institutions that have obtained through centuries, backed by traditions reaching far into the past. These instill into the minds of the peoples a veneration for law, a respect for custom, utterly lacking in our shifting population.

But allowing for these factors, there remains a very marked differentiation between our rates and those abroad from which we cannot fail to draw the deduction that either our form of punishment or our method of application or, perhaps, both are defective.

We come to the inescapable conclusion that preventive means are far more efficacious when coupled with certainty of punishment than any form of punishment of a punitive character, so severe that it is impossible of application with any degree of cretainty.

EDUCATION CALLED REPUBLIC'S PILLAR

Suffrage Declared Peace Force at International Summer School

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 23—"If the old democracies of men have failed, we may still hope for a better world order in the new democracies of men and women," declared Dr. Anita Augspurg, of Germany, before students of the International Summer School, under the auspices of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

She enumerated the political gains of women in European countries and cited educational opportunities now offered through the opening of secondary schools to girls in practically all countries. Democracies born of military defeat, like the German democracy, she believed, were bound to be defective, adding that education was the best guarantee of a democracy.

Participation of the larger nations in the World Court was advocated by Jackson Ralston, international lawyer, who was American agent in the first case submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague of 1899. Other speakers were Dr. Margaret Stegeman, elected to the German Reichstag; Mme. Corr Ramondt, president of the Dutch section of the Women's International League, and James W. Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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PRISON INDUSTRIES PLAN RECEIVES AID

Competition With Private Industry to Be Avoided by Limiting Products to State Use

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—A donation of $15,000 has just been made by the bureau of social hygiene of the Rockefellar Foundation to the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor to facilitate its work of spreading throughout the United States its idea of keeping convicts at work manufacturing articles that can be used by the various state governments. The announcement of this gift was made by Dr. E. Stagg Whitin of the national committee at its annual meeting at Heather Dell Farm, the country home of Adolph Lewisohn at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

The committee, through its board of directors, is organizing eight interstate conferences by which it hopes to accomplish two results: First, to bring all state governments to the idea of putting their convicts to work in state-operated industries; and, second, to remove any opposition to this from manufacturers or labor unions by providing for the interchange among the state governments of commodities so manufactured so as not to have products of convict labor competing on the open market.

Prison wardens from a number of states, representatives of labor and civic organizations, and others interested in the problems of dealing with convicts, attended the meeting. Mr. Lewisohn, president of the national committee, who acted as chairman, said:

> Prisoners should be put to work, for idleness breeds crime, and something should be done to fit the man in a penal institution to take care of himself when he leaves. This is not easy. Several attempts to solve the problem have been tried unsuccessfully. Many states have tried letting the convicts out to contractors, but this has not worked well and has been abolished in all but two states. Now we are trying to develop the idea of having inmates make things that can be used by the state governments.

After a favorable financial report by the treasurer of the committee's board of directors, Edwin P. Grosvenor of New York, Maj. Leroy Hodges, warden of the Virginia penitentiary, described the way the proposed system of state-operated industries worked in his State. Major Hodges emphasized that by limiting the manufacturing to products that could be used by the state governments, there would be only a negligible competition with private industry. The system, he added, to be effective thoroughly, must be Nationwide. He declared, also, that it was dangerous to keep prisoners in idleness.

Results of various regional meetings including the one in April called by Charles R. Mabey, Governor of Utah, of official representatives of the states in his vicinity and of manufacturers and labor unions, were described by R. S. Humphries of the National Committee. A committee was appointed to attend the conference of the American Prison Association in Salt Lake City.

A second regional meeting to be held in Atlanta, Ga., called by Clifford Walker, Governor of Georgia, will be attended by representatives from Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Mississippi. Two more are being arranged, one of the New England states and New York, and the second of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland.

A movement is under way through the General Federation of Women's Clubs to get federal legislation to extend the system to national penitentiaries, as well as to provide separate institutions for woman prisoners and a boys' reformatory. The work in this connection is being handled on behalf of the National Committee by Miss Julia K. Jaffray, a member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who reported on her work.

Major Hodges also described the educational program at the Virginia penitentiary, in charge of the dean of the College of William and Mary, which provides elementary work for the illiterate and vocational work, if desired, for the other inmates and an hour a day was spent in classes.

The board of directors of the national committee for the coming year follows:

Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, James G. Blaine Jr., Hugh Frayne, Frederick A. Goetze, Edwin P. Grosvenor, Dr. Walter D. James, Adolph Lewisohn, Sam A. Lewisohn, Charles J. Liebmann, V. Everitt Macy and Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas.

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The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Berlin

Berlin, May 7
Special Correspondence.

AUTOMOBILE dealers in Berlin are preparing for the influx of foreign automobiles which is expected here as soon as the frontiers have been reopened. Everywhere they are renovating and modernizing their show rooms or securing new sites in all the principal streets of Berlin. At present only six cars of foreign make are represented here—three Austrian, two Italian and one French car. The German companies turn out chiefly heavy motorcars, with a seating capacity for six persons and a strong engine. Light cars are practically unknown here; the few types that are built are extremely small vehicles for two or three persons, equipped with very weak engines. But even these are unreasonably expensive. Another interesting feature of automobile selling in Germany is that while American automobile companies advertise the economy, the comfort or the grace of their car the German automobile manufacturer exclusively advertises the speed.

Thus every automobile advertisement in this country will contain some reference to a success the advertised car has had in a recent automobile race. Under these circumstances automobile dealers apprehend that the German public will turn to the comfortable, economic and graceful cars of foreign make as soon as they reappear on the German market from which they have been barred since the outbreak of the war. It is especially the expected "invasion" of the Ford car that is causing much anxiety here among automobile dealers. Rumors are afloat that Henry Ford will sell his cars for 500 marks, payable in installments. A German light-weight motor bicycle costs about 400 marks, a full-sized motor bicycle about 1500 marks, while the prices of motor cars commence at about 4000 marks.

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Since the building activity in Berlin ceased some 10 years ago owing to the outbreak of the war, the furniture removal agents have been doing bad business. Nobody moves nowadays because there are no new apartments to move into. The only exceptions are made by the newly rich who have built themselves houses in the Grünewald, the forest suburb in the west of the city where the wealthy have their own mansions. Now the furniture removing agents are subletting their vans to various companies for advertisement purposes. Thus such vans can be frequently seen rumbling awkwardly through the street traffic of Berlin covered over and over with the posters of a cinema company or of some other undertaking. During the recent elections these vans were also made use of by the various parties to carry their propaganda posters through the city. The Government of the Reich has now presented to the municipal authorities of Berlin 1,500,000 marks in order to complete 400 apartments, the work on which had remained stationary owing to lack of funds.

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For the first time since the revolution a member of the royal family has returned to the pre-war custom of offering prizes for sports competitions. The German glider club which has its seat in Berlin, announces that Prince Heinrich, the brother of the Kaiser, has offered a prize for the best German "glider" equipped with a low-powered engine. The prize will bear the name of "The Prince Heinrich Rhön Cup." In the Rhön Mountains in middle Germany, it will be remembered, the first flights lasting longer than an hour were made with gliders two years ago, at which trials the Prince was present. Prince Heinrich was one of the first Germans to obtain a pilot's certificate. Later Prince Sigismund, a nephew of the Kaiser, also took to flying and built several monoplanes of his own design before the war. From Koenigsberg it is reported that a pilot remained up for an hour and 20 minutes in a glider. This is a new German record for glider flights over sand dunes on the coast of the sea.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Florence C. Vanderbilt, Yonkers, N. Y.
Gaston Rosenstiel, Kenmore, N. Y.
Harvey J. Juhre, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. W. W. MacMillen, Cleveland, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Mark Kurlin, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Gerard Fose, London, Eng.
Letitia D. Fose, London, Eng.
Miss Dorothy M. Lovell, London, Eng.
Mrs. Benedicta Cotter, Mill Valley, Calif.
Frank K. Foe, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Ella C. Taylor, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Julia J. Speidel, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Martha M. Smith, Leeds Yorks, Eng.
William D. Hinchsliff, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Bertha A. Hinchsliff, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Carrie L. Hirt, Summit, N. J.
W. A. Zimmerman, Kenmore, N. Y.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, May 23

The following called at The Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Miss Christian, London, Eng.
L. T. Snell, London, Eng.
M. Whitcock, Mansfield, Eng.
W. Herbert, Acton, Eng.
Miss Eteson, Leeds, Eng.
Miss Hallawell, Wallington, Eng.
Mr. and Mrs. Flint, Sheffield, Eng.
Mrs. and Miss Galing, Derby, Eng.
Mr. and Mrs. Morowood, Beckenham, Eng.
Mr. and Mrs. Delby, Boston, Eng.
M. Edbert, Dorking, Eng.
A. Usher, Shipley, Eng.
M. Davis, Glastonbury, Eng.
Mr. and Mrs. Ebbertson, Newport, Eng.
Mr. and Miss Bainbridge, Cambridge, Eng.
Mrs. Coates, Newcastle, Eng.
A. Wood, Ealing, Eng.

Among the visitors to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in London yesterday was:

Mrs. SiepenHetherington, Berlin, Ger.

CANADA TO SEND DELEGATES

WINNIPEG, Man., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—Canada will have four representatives at the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in June. R. W. Craig, Attorney-General for Manitoba, will act as adviser to the delegation, at the same time representing the Province of Manitoba. The members of the Dominion delegation will include Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, Ottawa vice-president of the Canadian National Council of Women; Melville White, Toronto, representing Canadian employers; and Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, representing the employees.

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TRAFFIC PROBLEMS PROVE VITAL ISSUE

New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut Experts Agree Drastic Steps Necessary

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—Representatives from four states—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut—attended the conference on the Regional Plan of New York and its environs at Town Hall here this week.

With an increase in motor car registration of from one car to every 45 persons in 1916 to one car for every 16 persons in New York in 1923, and one car to every seven persons in the "New York Metropolitan Area" of 5528 square miles, the need of a more comprehensive plan of traffic relief is urgent, in the opinion of experts who addressed the meeting.

In greeting the delegates Mayor John F. Hylan stated that the police department appeared to have reached its limit in formulating regulations and added:

> The removal of elevated lines, such as the spur on Forty-Second Street, are definite signs of the appreciation of the necessity for traffic relief. We have held out doggedly against further "L" lines, not only because of the depreciation or property values, but because of the obstructions to traffic, and the dirt and noise attendant elevated structures. The elevated is a thing of the past.

The Mayor advocated more vehicular tunnels under the Hudson River and additional spacious boulevards.

Irving T. Bush, president of the State of New York Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the conference, urged a decentralization of freight traffic and advised that industries be located outside of the congested Manhattan district.

Ernest P. Goodrich, consulting engineer, read the report prepared by him in conjunction with Harold M. Lewis, and pointed to the need for careful consideration of a problem affecting a population of 9,000,000 persons with a density ranging from 104,000 persons a square mile in Manhattan to 10,800 in Putnam County.

"I believe a bridge at Fifty-Seventh Street is inevitable," said Gov. George Silzer of New Jersey. "It will come, in time. At present, the lack of funds is the principal obstacle."

It was suggested by Governor Silzer that a method of financing future projects of this nature be similar to that arranged by the port authority, which is vested with the authority to make any enterprise carry itself and, at the same time, amortize the original investment.

Other plans suggested included the conversion of sidewalks into streets with arcaded walks on the second story of the building line and the removal of street car tracks.

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MUTUAL GAIN SEEN IN DETROIT MERGER

Cities and Villages of Seven Southeastern Michigan Counties Concerned

DETROIT, Mich., May 22 (Special)—Promotion of the understanding that mutual advantage, not dominance for Detroit, is the purpose of the projected merger of southeastern Michigan municipalities into a vast metropolitan area will be the foundation of all efforts toward the merger. A decision to that effect was reached at this week's conferences between officials of the cities and villages of the seven counties.

It was finally agreed that the proposed constitutional amendment should be submitted to the voters next spring, rather than in November when the public school, prohibition modification and reapportionment amendments, all involving lively campaigns are scheduled.

A committee of seven representing Detroit and all the counties affected in whole or part by the project was named to plan the organization, reporting progress at the next meeting, about July 1.

The prospect for merger between Detroit and surrounding cities has not yet reached a stage where political union is contemplated, though that is the eventual result, leaders in the movement say; for the present and for some years to come, it will involve selective co-operation between communities in separate phases of the metropolitan area development.

Representatives of cities and villages affected are convinced that co-operation will afford the best solution to problems which civic expansion in the immediate future makes inevitable. Delegates from Pontiac, Ann Arbor, Adrian, Port Huron and Monroe have stated their communities are ready to join hands with Detroit as soon as the necessary constitutional amendment and enabling legislation can be passed.

Though their co-operation would undoubtedly assure success of the amendment at the polls, leaders in the movement say, it is hoped that the entire state can be educated to understand the need for the projected union.

CALIFORNIA NEW OIL WELLS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—State Oil supervisor reports 26 new wells started in California in the week ended May 17, compared with 31 the previous week; Torrance field eight, Kern county seven, Santa Fe Springs two, balance scattered. Wells started to date this year are 604, compared with 621 last year.

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WATER IS PLEDGED TO EAST BAY CITIES

San Fancisco's Acting Mayor Issues Report on Hetch-Hetchy Project

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23—This city is willing to pledge itself by contract to supply the East Bay cities with 100,000,000 gallons of water daily from Hetch-Hetchy within five years at Oakdale portal, but will not under any conditions sell East Bay Municipal Utilities District an undivided interest in land or structures or Hetch-Hetchy hydro-electric power. These are major determinations contained in a long report prepared by Ralph McLeran, acting Mayor, in conjunction with other city officials and in response to a questionnaire submitted in February by the untilities district. The report says in part:

> It is questionable whether San Francisco has authority under its charter to dispose of an undivided interest in the Hetch-Hetchy lands and structures, but it has authority under the charter to make a binding contract with the East Bay Water District for the delivery of water from the project to any designated point and to prescribe enforcible conditions for the operation of the project under such a contract.

Mr. McLeran tells the bay cities:

> San Francisco, so far as its intention thus far has been expressed by the people, does not intend to defer completion of the Hetch-Hetchy project until after it has acquired the Spring Valley works, nor is such acquisition required under the Raker Act before Hetch-Hetchy water can be used.

A committee including Michael M. O'Shaughnessy, city engineer; George Lull, city attorney, and Robert Searles, special Hetch-Hetchy counsel, is named to co-operate with the East Bay cities to compromise difficulties that these cities may share directly with San Francisco in the expense as well as the benefits of developing Hetch-Hetchy, an admittedly costly project for one city, however resourceful.

MILITIA OF FASCISTI TO JOIN ITALIAN ARMY

By Special Cable

ROME, May 23—The Fascist National Militia, which was created shortly after the formation of the Fascist Government as a party militia, will now be officially incorporated in the army. A meeting was held Wednesday between generals of the army and high officers of the militia in order to carry out orders which have been given with this purpose by Benito Mussolini, who in this way, apart from considerably strengthening the army, will remove one serious obstacle toward the full return of constitutionalism to Italy. The news will be welcomed as a further proof of the consolidation of the Fascist Govenment and the perfect tranquillity existing in the country. The militia, although forming part of the army, will naturally maintain its traditional character.

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JOHN V. DITTEMORE SUIT IS DISMISSED BY SUPREME COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

the full court and of himself in reversing his previous decision. See for example Gorham v. Moor, 197 Mass. 522, 526; Crocker v. Justices of the Superior Court, 208 Mass. 162, 180. Moreover, the decision of such a motion by a single justice will not be reversed on appeal except in most extraordinary circumstances. Cunningham v. Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, 223 Mass. 361, 363. This motion was overruled rightly.

2. This case presents another aspect of internal dissensions in the sect known as Christian Scientists, some of which were before us in Eustace v. Dickey, 240 Mass. 55. The main question for decision on the present record is whether the plaintiff has been removed as a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors. That involves the determination of a preliminary question as to what persons compose that board of directors. It is contended that there are two such boards, one created by deed and the other by the manual or by-laws of the church. To understand and decide this preliminary question requires a detailed statement of some of the facts. The case was first referred to a master to hear the parties and their evidence, to find the facts and report the same. There is no report of the evidence. The facts as found by the master therefore must be accepted as true, since they are not mutually inconsistent or contradictory.

Mrs. Eddy, the Founder of Christian Science, was the leader in the organization of an incorporated church, whose charter was obtained in June, 1879. Its name was the Church of Christ, Scientist, and she became its pastor. This continued until December, 1889, when the members in annual meeting, duly called, adopted resolutions declaring that its existing by-laws and regulations, except only such as fixed the name of the church, were null and void, that "the corporation be and is declared dissolved," and directing the clerk to take the necessary steps to give the resolution legal effect. Another clause in the resolution was that "The members of this Church hereby declare that this action is taken in order to realize more perfectly the purpose of its institution as an organization, namely, growth in spiritual life and the spread of the 'Glad Tidings,' and that they will continue as a voluntary association of Christians . . . in the exercise of all the ministrations and activities heretofore performed by them as the Church of Christ, Scientist." The members continued to meet and hold services as contemplated in this resolution for a period of more than two and one-half years, until August, 1892.

The old church organization had directors whose members varied from time to time. The "voluntary association of Christians" thus described in the resolution had directors appointed by Mrs. Eddy during this interval, vacancies among them being filled by her without consulting the members, though it does not appear what their precise duties were. Since May, 1892, Mrs. Eddy had been planning a reorganization of her church, being this voluntary association retaining the name of the original corporate organization. Another incorporation was first proposed, under the same name, to be effected in the first instance by 12 selected by her out of the larger membership of the voluntary association. At her direction these 12 signed "Articles of Organization" for the purpose of becoming incorporated, and written notices of meeting to be held on Aug. 29, 1892, were sent out. The signers met accordingly, but no proceedings for organization were had pursuant to the notice, because one of the signers appeared bearing a message from Mrs. Eddy to the assembled signers to the effect that she had changed her plan and was not going to have the church incorporated, that she had had prepared a trust deed which she read to the meeting, and th atshe desired the meeting, and that she desired the four grantees therein named, who also were present, for "directors of her church." A president and secretary of the meeting of signers were chosen. The signers voted without dissent to "accept" the four persons named as directors.

Although there was testimony to the effect that a record was kept of this meeting, it cannot now be found and this meeting appears to have received no further mention or notice. Under date of Sept. 1, 1892, Mrs. Eddy executed the deed of trust which had been read to the meeting of Aug. 29, 1892, conveying land in Boston to four persons therein named, "as trustees as hereinafter provided and to their legitimate successors in office forever" upon express trusts specified in 11 numbered articles. The first of these was in these words: "Said grantees shall be known as the 'Christian Science Board of Directors,' and shall constitute a perpetual body or corporation under and in accordance with section 1, chapter 39 of the Public Statutes of Massachusetts. Whenever a vacancy occurs in said board the remaining members shall within 30 days fill the same by election; but no one shall be eligible to that office who is not in the opinion of the remaining members of the board a firm and consistent believer in the doctrines of Christian Science as taught in a book entitled 'Science and Health,' by Mary Baker G. Eddy beginning with the seventy-first edition thereof."

Further trusts were to build a church on the land conveyed, "to elect a pastor, reader or speaker to fill the pulpit who shall be a genuine Christian Scientist," to maintain public worship in the church in accordance with the doctrines of Christian Science and not otherwise, the congregation worshiping in the church to be styled "The First Church of Christ, Scientist." Other trusts were ancillary and subsidiary. The deed contained no provision for the removal of trustees or directors. The habendum was "to said grantees and their successors in office to the uses and trusts above described forever." The four persons named as grantees, and their successors, exercised the functions and powers assigned by the deed until 1903. At a meeting held on Sept. 23, 1892, eleven persons including the four grantees in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, organized "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass."

The records of the church begin with this meeting. A president, clerk and treasurer were elected, "First Members" were elected tenets and six rules for the government of the church were adopted. One further rule was adopted soon after. These rules provided for annual meetings, for the choice of officers, hearing reports and transaction of church business, for quarterly meetings, for qualifications, election and publication of names of members, for observance of the communion, and prohibited membership in other churches. This distinction between "First Members," who alone had voting power and whose numbers appear to have been comparatively small, and other members of the church who became such by subscribing to the tenets, was maintained until by proceedings under the polity of the church "First Members" in any ecclesiastical sense ceased to exist. The church so organized has continued its existence and the maintenance of its public worship and services to the present. Mrs. Eddy was pastor emeritus from the beginning so long as she lived. In 1895 the first Church Manual was adopted by vote of the First Members. It contained rules and by-laws differing in important particulars from the earlier ones, and containing much new matter.

The earlier rules were repealed. These rules and by-laws adopted in 1895 were published as the first edition of the manual, under date of 1895. In this manual, under the caption, "Church Officers," after Mrs. Eddy's name as pastor emeritus, came, under the title "Christian Science Board of Directors," the names of the four grantees in the deed of September 1, 1892. These by-laws provided also that the officers of the church should be elected by the board of directors and not by the "First Members." In 1901 a by-law was adopted to the effect that "The business of the Mother Church (another designation of the First Church of Christ, Scientist) hitherto transacted by the First Members, shall be done by its 'Christian Science Board of Directors.'" Since that time by universal practice and consent all the business of the church has been transacted by the Christian Science Board of Directors. In 1903 a by-law was adopted that the Christian Science Board of Directors shall consist of five members. An additional person was elected as director in conformity to the polity of the church. Five persons have since continuously acted as such directors.

It was not until 1908 that provision was inserted in the manual constituting the board of directors officers of the church, but no change seems to have been wrought thereby in actual practice either as to the functions of the directors or the attitude of the church and its members toward them. It seems not open to fair doubt that the board of directors as named in the deed of September 1, 1892, have been officers of the church under Christian Science polity from the beginning of their joint existence to the present. Since 1901 practically the entire management of the church has been in the hands of the four constituting the board of directors up to 1903 and of the five composing that board since that date.

It thus has came about that so far as concerns the ecclesiastical management of the church the board of directors consists of five members. This number was established either at the suggestion or with the approval of Mrs. Eddy and has been universally accepted without dissent by all members of the church. No distinction has been drawn in practice between the duties created by the deed of Sept. 1, 1892 and those created by the manual. The five directors have since 1903 performed all duties indifferently, and their records have been kept without distinction with respect both to the deed and the manual.

The question recurs in the light of this church history as to the scope and effect of the deed of Sept. 1, 1892. Every instrument in writing is to be interpreted, with a view to the material circumstances of the parties at the time of the execution, in the light of the pertinent facts within their knowledge and in such manner as to give effect to the main end designed to be accomplished. A trust instrument is to be so construed as to give effect to the intent of the founder as manifested by the words used, illumined by all the attendant factors, unless inconsistent with some positive rule of law or repugnant to other terms of the instrument. An omission to express an intention cannot be supplied by conjecture. But if the instrument as a whole produces a conviction that a particular result was fixedly desired, although not expressed by formal words, that defect may be supplied by implication and the underlying intention of the founder of the trust may be effectuated, provided it is sufficiently declared by the entire instrument. Eustace v. Dickey, 240 Mass. 55, 72-73, and cases there collected. Words and terms in a deed with respect to the concerns and administrations of a particular religious sect, executed and accepted by those who are its adherents, ought to be interpreted, expounded and applied according to the sense and meaning in which they are known to be used in that sect. Earle v. Wood, 8 Cush. 430, 461.

Mrs. Eddy was the founder of a new sect or denomination of Christianity. Her views in 1892 apparently were in a state of transition, development or evolution. She had not then completely formulated the precise form of ecclesiastical organization best adapted in her mind to carry out her conception of a church. She was studying that problem but had not reached a conclusion. She desired to give a tract of land for the purpose of erecting a church edifice. She made an unmistakable declaration that the grantees in her deed of Sept. 1, 1892, should constitute a corporation under the name "Christian Science Board of Directors," in accordance with the terms of the contemporaneous statute governing religious societies. She cited that statute. Its words thus imported into her deed by reference were that "The deacons, church wardens, or other similar officers of churches or religious societies, and the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Churches, appointed according to the discipline and usages thereof, shall, if citizens of this commonwealth, be deemed bodies corporate for the purpose of taking and holding in succession all grants and donations, whether of real or personal estate, made either to them and their successors, or to their respective churches, or to the poor of their churches." Pub. Sts. c.39, s.1. See St. 1884, c. 78, now G.L. c.68, s.1.

Of course mere declaration in a deed of grant cannot make named persons a corporation. But the words of grant in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, show an unequivocal purpose. There was in any event in existence at that time "a voluntary association of Christians" as they termed themselves, to whom Mrs. Eddy had been and was at that time preaching. She had declared to those of these whom she asked to assemble that she wanted the four persons named as grantees in the deed then read to them "for directors of her church"; and the members there assembled voted with unanimity to accept them as "directors." It is indubitable that a religious society as those words are used in our statutes was then in process of formation, and that the two things then determined were its name and its managing officers. Its organization was completed during that month. The powers conferred by the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, with respect to the maintenance of worship in the edifice that was to be erected show that the board of directors was to exercise extensive administrative functions.

The directors were clothed by that deed with most of the powers usually executed by the churches of the then more familiar ecclesiastical sects and their officers. Even if it be assumed that the church as a religious society was not sufficiently developed on Sept. 1, 1892, to support the existence of its officers as a corporation under the statute, the intent of the grantor in the deed is plain that she desired the grantees whom she named as directors of the church to hold this property as officers of churches hold property. She gave to the named grantees titles as officers which were familiar from usage to those who then were known as Christian Scientists and were her followers. She described them by the name which she had given them and which her adherents had accepted, adopted and ratified in their somewhat informal preliminary gathering. It was a name which they have continued to bear ever since. The words "successors in office" which occur in the habendum, as well as earlier, in the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, must be taken to mean those who succeed the grantees in the office of directors of the Christian Science Church. The declaration in the deed that the directors are to take as a body corporate under Pub. Sts. c. 39, s. 1, if ineffective in other aspects is at least equivalent to a declaration that the succession to those grantees named in the deed as directors is to be according to the succession in the religious societies there described.

It is plain that if a grant were made to four named persons as deacons of an existing Congregational church as a corporation under the statute and their successors in office, and the number of deacons subsequently was increased or diminished, the whole number of persons thus later named as deacons would act in the administration of the trusts created by such deed. They would act also according to such rules or by-laws as might from time to time be enacted and would not be confined to such as were in existence at the delivery of the deed. The effect of the deed here in question is the same as if it had expressly stipulated that the succession should be to such persons as might from time to time be directors of the Christian Science Church and with such powers as they might from time to time possess under the polity of that church subject to the trusts of the deed. This is the only way in which the intent of Mrs. Eddy as expressed in the deed can be given full effect. The effectuation of this intent violates no rule of law and is not repugnant to any of the terms of the grant.

It follows that when the number of directors of the church was increased to five that they became trustees under the deed of September 1, 1892 in succession to the directors originally named. There are not two boards of directors, one under the deed of September 1, 1892 and one who constitute the Christian Science Board of Directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, according to its manual and the ecclesiastical polity of that church administer as one board both the trusts of the deed of September 1, 1892 and the functions devolved on them by the Church Manual.

It is not necessary to decide whether the grantees in the deed of September 1, 1892 were capable in view of all the facts of taking and holding as a body corporate under the statute.

3. The next points concern directly the existence and manner of exercise of the power of the board of directors to remove one of their number.

The Church Manual purposes to contain the frame of government of the First Church of Christ, Scientist. In 1903 it had been amended so as to provide with respect to the board of directors that it should consist of five members and that "A majority vote or the request of Mrs. Eddy shall dismiss a member." Art. I, Section 5 of Church By-Laws in the Church Manual. This provision became a part of the Church Manual in accordance with the forms established by the church. It is as binding as other parts thereof. For the reasons already stated the directors acting as trustees under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892 are as subject to its provisions, so far as not inconsistent with the terms of the trust, as the board of directors acting in purely ecclesiastical affairs. Since there is but one board of directors under the deed and under the manual, dismissal of one from the board in the ecclesiastical sense operates to separate such dismissed one from the all functions as a director, whether under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892 or otherwise. The word "dismiss" in this by-law is the equivalent of remove.

The plaintiff became a member of the board of directors in 1909. The manual with its provision respecting removal of directors was as much a part of the governing policy of the church then as now. He is bound by it. By accepting the office of director he consented to removal, provided only it was accomplished in the manner pointed out in the Church Manual. When the validity of an order of removal under these circumstances is challenged in the courts, the wisdom or expediency of the removal is not reviewed. The decision of the society or its officers acting in good faith rendered according to their own rules is final. There is no general right of appeal to the courts. The courts do not investigate the question whether the decision of removal was right or wrong. They ascertain whether there has been compliance with the essential formalities prescribed by the rules of the society or organization, whether the proceedings have been regular, and whether the decision is within the scope of the jurisdiction. Richards v. Morison, 229 Mass. 458, 461, and cases there collected. Eustace v. Dickey, 240 Mass. 55, 84. Carter v. Papineau, 222 Mass. 464.

4. The Church Manual contains no regulation whatever as to the method of removal of one director by the other directors. The provision in Article XXIV, s. 6, for visitation and admonition of the board of directors by the committee on finance of the church cannot rightly be construed as affording the exclusive preliminary step for removal of any member of the board of directors. The request of Mrs. Eddy without more would undoubtedly have accomplished the dismissal of a director. No charges, no hearing, no statement of reasons would have been required. The argument is forceful that in this context a "majority vote" of the board has the same efficacy and stands on the same footing in every respect as the "request" of Mrs. Eddy. This argument finds support in other provisions of the Church Manual by express terms or by fair implication requiring notice or hearing of some kind where there may be removal or dismissal of an officer or church member. See, for example, Art. I, s. 9; Art. XI, ss. 1, 5, 6, 7, 10; Art. XII, s. 2; Art. XXII, s. 7.

The absence from Art. I, s. 5 of the Church Manual of any such provision importing the formulation of charges or a hearing is strong indication that such omission was intended to confer a power to remove without these preliminaries and formalities. This consideration is entitled to the more weight because the Church Manual was revised from time to time by or with the approval of Mrs. Eddy, and there were many editions of it. Its provisions in their final form therefore may be presumed to have been the result of experience and to have been formulated with considerable care with the aim of constituting an harmonious whole. They differ in this particular from the conventional by-laws of clubs and other private societies to which less importance is commonly attached than appears to be attributed to the Church Manual in the Christian Science Church. Numerous cases have arisen requiring an interpretation of the meaning of power to remove from office conferred by public laws.

In O'Dowd vs. Boston, 149 Mass. 443, the statute under consideration authorized the board of directors of the East Boston ferries to remove subordinate employees "for such cause as they may deem sufficient and shall assign in their order for removal." It was held that no notice or hearing was necessary as preliminary to a removal.

In Attorney-General vs. Donahue, 169 Mass. 18, the power of a city council "to remove" heads of executive departments was interpreted not to require a notice or hearing. In Lacy vs. Winchendon, 240 Mass. 118, it was decided that an officer appointed by the selectmen and "removable by them when the public interest requires" could legally be removed without notice or hearing. It was determined in Bailen vs. Assessors of Chelsea, 241 Mass. 411, that power vested in the board of aldermen of a city to "remove" an assessor might be exercised by simple vote without a notice or hearing. Power to "remove" conferred by the Constitution was said in Commonwealth vs. Harriman, 134 Mass. 314, not to require notice and hearing.

To the same general effect are Eckloff v. District of Columbia, 135 U. S. 240, 241, Townsend v. Kurtz, 83 Md. 331, People v. Fire Comissioners, 73 N. Y. 437. Kimball v. Olmstead, 20 Wash. 629. State v. Somers, 35 Neb. 322, Sweney v. Stevens, 17 Vroom, 344. This principle governs respecting the power created and authority conferred by Art. I, s. 5 of the Church Manual. It apparently was thought by its framer or framers that the ultimate welfare of the church required definite responsibility to rest somewhere and that it was better to have it plainly vested in a small body. Where the controlling statute or, rule rightly construed does not require a notice and hearing, then the frequently expressed idea that natural justice demands a notice and hearing has no room for operation. Cases like Gray v. Christian Society, 137 Mass. 329, 331, are not pertinent or controlling. Burgess v. Mayor and Aldermen of Brockton, 235 Mass. 95, 100. The distinction is between an executive or administrative removal where the exercise of the power is absolute, on the one side, and a removal founded on the determination of questions judicial in character where the mandates of natural justice must be obeyed on the other side. If the removal does not depend upon the decision of judicial or quasi judicial questions but only upon administrative or executive determination, then there is no occasion to comply with judicial forms. Where there is an express requirement that there can be removal only "for cause," there is implied ascertainment of definite facts and a hearing is required. Ham v. Boston Board of Police, 142 Mass. 90. Decisions of that class are distinguishable from the case at bar.

5. If it be assumed that the power cannot be exercised maliciously whimsically or capriciously, the reported facts show no ground for overturning the action of the directors.

There are further findings of the master: "An element of personal hostility and dislike, entertained toward the plaintiff by other members of the Board, must be regarded as having entered into their action in preparing and adopting the resolution for his dismissal." "I am obliged to regard them (the other members of the board) as incapable, on March 17, 1919, of impartial judicial consideration of accusations against him, especially of accusations framed by themselves; had they ever undertaken any such consideration." "I do not find, however, that their preparation and adoption of the resolution to dismiss him was wholly induced by feelings against him of the above character.

I find that the controlling motive which induced its adoption by the defendants who voted for it was the desire on their part to remove the obstacle presented by the plaintiff's presence on the Board to their attempt to arrange a compromise with the Trustees; though they acted the more readily under said controlling motive by reason of their willingness to disassociate themselves from a colleague with whom they could not agree and whom they did not like. Except to the above extent, I am unable to find that their action was not in good faith." These findings do not warrant interference by the court. The Board of Directors acting by majority vote constitute the tribunal authorized under this particular ecclesiastical polity to dismiss a director. No other can be substituted for it.

Whatever may be their infirmities they still are the persons clothed with power. The adequacy of the grounds on which such vote rests is not open to inquiry in a judicial proceeding provided they are actuated by good faith.

The "controlling motive" was found by the master to be a desire to eliminate the obstacle presented by the plaintiff's presence to the attempts of the other members of the Board of Directores to compose the trouble which was litigated in Eustace v. Dickey, 240 Mass. 55. In view of the general favor of the law toward the compromise of litigation this hardly can be pronounced anything other than a just motive.

It is unnecessary to discuss any other questions. The grounds already considered are decisive of the case.

The conclusion follows that a decree must be entered dismissing the bill.

So ordered.

AUSTRIA PROPOSES PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Last European Free Trade Country—Increased Cost of Living Apprehended

By Special Cable

VIENNA, May 22—Austria proposes a protective tariff of which the most important feature is a tax on food imports. By this act Austria will pass from its position of the sole remaining free trade country on the European continent to the ranks of protectionists. The Government announced this measure in Parliament yesterday and is confident of its passage. The first reading of the bill is set for Tuesday.

Hemmed in by high tariff walls, raised by the neighboring states, Austria intends the measure as a battering weapon to help its industries. The tax on food imports is to secure the agriculturists' concurrence. Two gold kronen are to be charged on each metric quintal of cereals and six gold kronen on flour. As Austrian farmers can only raise enough to feed their country for three months, it is obvious that the proposed food import tariff will raise the cost of living. Anglo-American viewpoints are apprehensive lest this will not cause a demand for increased wages generally, with the attendant tightening of money and the blocking of trade channels, on which Austria is dependent for geographical reasons.

The League of Nations, through its representative commissioner-general, Alfred Zimmerman, is not directly or officially interested now, but should the increased living cost precipitate aggravated social conditions here, then it will be forced to intervene.

PURCHASING AGENTS URGE FORESTATION

Also Indorse Centralized Buying for Government Economy—Elect A. G. Hopcraft

Advocating that Congress provide a "vigorous national reforestation program" and centralized purchasing of all supplies by federal, state and city governments, in order that all taxpayers may benefit thereby, the National Association of Purchasing Agents, representing a membership of about 4500 and millions of dollars in buying power of American and Canadian industry, brought its ninth international convention to a close at Mechanics Building today, after four days of general sessions, group commodity conferences and entertainment.

The association adopted the following resolution:

That we most earnestly urge that the Congress and the Administrative forces of our national government formulate and execute such constructive measures as shall provide a vigorous national reforestation program and shall also encourage private enterprise to undertake to assist in the reforestation of our denuded timber lands. To this end, we indorse the general provisions of the Clark-McNary bill, Senate No. 1182, providing for the protection of forest lands and the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extention of national forests and for other purposes, and we urge its early passage.

Promotion of centralized methods of purchasing in Government, to enable economies in public administration, was advocated in a resolution in which it was voted that the aid and co-operation of affiliated associations be extended in every practical manner for the furtherance of the plan.

Other resolutions adopted today indorsed the recommendation of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, relative to large industries buying their winter's supply of coal during the summer and early fall months, to avoid congestion and transportation difficulties during the winter.

Elects Cleveland Man

The meeting voted that the National Association become incorporated. It also voted to extend to Mexico, the same treatment and privileges given to Canada, in respect to National Association dues, etc.

The standard contract for fuel oil purchase, approved at the fuel conference, was voted approved in its present form for a test period of one year.

A. G. Hopcraft of the Ferro Machine & Foundry Co., Cleveland, O., was elected president of the association. The place of meeting is to be decided within a month, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Milwaukee making strong bids.

Other officers elected were:

George C. Bestick of Worcester, Mass., treasurer, and W. L. Chandler of New York, secretary; Lewis A. Jones of Schenectady, N. Y., president of the public utility section; vice-presidents-at-large: Charles A. Steele of Philadelphia, retiring president; A. G. Hopcraft of Cleveland, the new president; B. G. Ivey of New Orleans,, and Blaine Gavett of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Elwood B. Hendricks of New York, originator of the association, was elected an honorary life member. John Remier Pels, the first president of the association was elected honorary president emeritus.

The Rochester Cup, awarded annually to the association having the largest membership present at the annual convention from the greatest distance, was won by the St. Louis association. Previous winners were Chicago in 1922, the Fort Worth in 1923 and St. Louis in 1924.

This afternoon was given over to sight-seeing trips and a costume review by William Filene's Sons Co., for the ladies. A concert and entertainment in Mechanics Building tonight will close the meeting.

Young Men of Great Britain to Be Trained as 'Sky Terriers'

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 22—Travel to India from Great Britain in seven days and to Australia in 14 is forecast in the British Government's airship scheme. This scheme was announced by Lord Thomson in the House of Lords last night. It is to earmark the comparatively small sum of £2,800,000 sterling to subsidize private companies to build airships suitable alike for trade purposes and for use in war, as already indicated in The Christian Science Monitor. It is to be supplemented by "sky terriers," an organization for training a small number of airplane pilots.

The bill, already passed by the House of Lords to render this possible, was read last night a second time in the House of Commons without division. It is to encourage young Britons to taste the joys of flying. Every week-end thousands of them, said Colonel Moore-Brabazon in supporting the bill, could be seen "motorcycling at hideous speed with a girl on the back wheel." This, he said, was more dangerous than flying, and he thought they should do something "to get these fellows into an airplane with their supercargo tucked behind them."

The bill was vouched for by William Leach, the well-known pacifist in his capacity as under-secretary of the Air Ministry, who denied that he had given up any of his pacifist views, but until the League of Nations succeeded in bringing a new era to overcome international fear, he claimed he was not inconsistent in asking for powers to make the British air defense effective. He hoped that none of the young men who joined the scheme would be "called on either to slay or to be slain."

Today the House of Commons is discussing the Government unemployment policy upon a motion proposed by the Conservatives to reduce the annual salary of Thomas Shaw, the Minister of Labor by £100. As many Liberal supporters of the Government are away from London attending the National Federation meeting at Brighton, it is not improbable that the Government may be defeated. In this case Mr. Shaw will lose £100 annually out of £2000, but that is all, as the Government is not expected to consider the matter serious enough to resign over it.

Swords Clank Again in Henry VII Chapel

Westminster Abbey Sees Pomp of Order of Bath Ceremony

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 22—"Love the King. Defend him and his right; defend maidens, widows, and orphans in their rights. Suffer no extortion. Hold the order in as great honor as ever it was," were among the vows subscribed to by the Knights of the Grand Cross of the Honorable Order of the Bath at the ancient ceremony of "redeeming the sword," which has just been celebrated with medieval pomp in the Henry VII Chapel at Westminster Abbey.

Ten knights in plumed bonnets, gorgeously colored robes, surmounted with immense gold chains and jeweled stars, and carrying swords clanking on the stone-paved aisle, were installed. Each one proffered his sword to the officiating ecclesiastic, and had it returned to him on his making his vow and contributing to the Poor Fund.

The Duke of Connaught as Grand Master of the order presided over a brilliant assembly which filled the Abbey. The new knights installed were Lord Southborough, Gen. Sir William Mackinnon, Lord Chalmers, Sir George Buchanan, Viscount Esher, Lord Stamfordham, Earl Beatty, Earl Haig, Earl Ypres and Sir Joseph Ridgeway.

ATLANTIC HOUSE CHANGES HANDS

The Atlantic House at Nantasket, which has been a land mark on the beach for many years, with nine cottages, a large garage and stable and about 20 acres of land has been bought by Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington, real estate dealers of Boston, from L. Damon's Sons Co. The total assessment is about $240,000.

ACTION ON BONUS MAY BE CENSURED

Vermont Republican Convention Debates Reprimand for Representatives

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 23—The Republican State Convention here today was thrown into a long and heated debate over a resolution proclaiming the delegates' absolute and unqualified disagreement with the action of Senator Porter S. Dale and Representative E. W. Gibson of this State in voting to override the President's veto of the Bonus Bill.

The resolution was offered as the first piece of business by Howard C. Rice. Opponents of the resolution pointed out that Representative Gibson recently withdrew his acceptance of the temporary chairmanship of the convention because of the criticism that had been voiced against his vote on the bonus.

"Confidence in Coolidge" is "the one issue which the people themselves have formed and will insist upon voting upon" in the coming presidential election, said John H. Bartlett, first assistant postmaster-general, in an address at the Convention.

"However many planks may be put into the Cleveland platform," he said, "and however varied they may be in their nature, confidence in Coolidge is the one upon which a verdict ultimately will be rendered by the American people."

Referring to the senatorial investigations at Washington he said:

The leaders of the opposite party who have prolonged a legitimate investigation for political purposes have done one great thing which they little intended to do. They have set the American people to thinking that manhood in a President is the supreme quality. They have shaken the confidence of the American people in so many leaders of both political parties that they have caused one man to stand out conspicuously as on a mountain top of high ideals and lofty purposes. The yhave created a situation which has literally forced the nomination of this one man in the Republican Party.

Touching on taxation he said:

Your President in this great crisis of American history had the vision to see that unless the American Government abandoned its war taxes and got back to honest living in Government, business would be ruined and financial chaos reign. . . . There still remains very keenly before the American people at this hour, as the great question to be determined, whether the President is right in the course which he has mapped out for his country or whether the temporary majority in Congress is right in the compromise they have made for their country. It looks very much now as if this question would have to be submitted to the greatest jury in the world—the whole American people.

The delegates were prepared to choose a solid delegation to the national convention pledged to President Coolidge. John G. Sargent of Ludlow, former Attorney-General of Vermont, was selected as temporary chairman.

ORDER REPORTED ON TRAFFIC BILL

Legislative Committee Is Prepared for Recess Study

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives today, the committees on highways and motor vehicles and judiciary, sitting jointly, reported an order based on the Governor's recent message on the conditions of motor vehicle traffic on Massachusetts highways. The order provides for a joint special committee of two senators and three representatives to sit during the legislative recess, to study the problems of control, supervision, use of highways, regulation of speed, and kindred matters, with authority to employ clerical assistance and to spend not more than $10,000. The commission is to be quartered in the State House for the summer and fall. It must report to the next legislature not later than Dec. 15 next.

The committee on highways and motor vehicles reported a bill requiring the registrar of motor vehicles to hold a hearing relative to the restoration of operators' licenses in fatal cases and authorizing the appointment of a deputy registrar.

Ought to pass was reported by the ways and means committee on the resolve establishing the Connecticut Valley Planning Board.

IVY DAY AT BOWDOIN

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 23 (Special)—Ivy day was celebrated at Bowdoin College today by the junior class. The ivy was planted on the west side of Memorial Hall. Class orator was Thomas N. Fasso; class poet, Lawrence B. Leighton of Portland; Robert J. Foster of Manchester, Mass., was proclaimed most popular man and was awarded the annual wooden spoon; odist, Philip M. Hood of Beverly, Mass. The president of the class is Richard P. Jones of Springfield; the chaplain, Charles L. Hildreth of Gardiner.

WAGE CUT ASKED OF CARMEN

An answer is awaited from the local Street Carmen's Union to the request of officials of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company that its employees accept a reduction of five cents an hour in wages. A secret vote was taken last night by the union employees meeting in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, on the proposition outlined in a letter from Edward Dana, general manager of the Elevated. The union recently asked for an increase to 95 cents an hour of the present 70-cents-an-hour wage rate.

YALE PROFESSORS NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22—Yale University secretary yesterday announced the appointment of two assistant professors and 11 instructors to the faculty of the college. Robert Georges Eberhard has been promoted to assistant professor of sculpture and Wesley Alba Sturges, L. L. B., J. D. has been appointed assistant prefessor of law.

GREAT NORTHERN GAINING

ST. PAUL, May 23—Great Northern's net railway operating income for the first four months is estimated officially at $2,795,000, compared with $1,595,000 for the corresponding period 1923.

NEWS TRUTH HELD FORCE FOR PEACE

Nation's Editors Hear Plea for Holds Annual Meeting and Elects Officers

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 23 (Special)—Declaring that journalism should keep open house for every wholesome truth because "evil may be wrought by the omission of the good as well as by the publication of the bad," Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism of the University of Missouri, told members of the National Editorial Association in convention here that journalism, to be wholly free, "must have the public for its client and accept fee from no lesser source."

"Ideas, not navies, rule the sea. Ideas, not armies, dominate the land," Dr. Williams declared. All avenues of communication and news sources must be kept open and free from interested propaganda, the dean admonished, to insure a permanent world peace because, "in the last analysis, public opinion rules."

The farmer, according to H. E. Taylor of Traer, Ia., is occupying a position of increasing importance in newspaper columns and as a result of farmer organization development may be expected to become a much heavier advertiser.

"Years ago," Mr. Taylor said, "national advertising by farmers would have been impossible." But in the near future, through the large national farm organizations, Mr. Taylor believes that advertising may do for agriculture what it is accomplishing for industry.

Respect for Law Admonished

Newspaper editors were admonished to assume their full responsibility toward commanding respect for and enforcement of national prohibition, and to cease lending their columns to propaganda aimed at breaking down the dry law, in the president's annual address delivered yesterday before the convention by Wallace Odell of Tarrytown, N. Y.

He criticised the big metropolitan dailies for aiding the wets but praised the dry stand taken by papers in small towns. Especially did he condemn the big displays many newspapers gave early in May to the remarks of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of New York who declared the dry law should be repealed because, he said, it could not be enforced. Mr. Odell said in part:

> There is one thing that is near to my heart and I am going to bring it before you with all the power I possess. It is the question or respect for the Constitution of the United States.
>
> Gentlemen, I think the press has a great opportunity and a great responsibility. What are we doing while laws are mocked at, foreigners are taking liberty that was never meant to be theirs, justice is being miscarried, our high officials are voting dry and taking a drink whenever they can get it? Gentlemen, such hypocrisy in high office is not alone humiliating and disgusting, it is a disgrace.
>
> **Big Dailies to Blame**
>
> The newspapers are partly to blame for this lack of respect. Not the papers in the small towns, but the newspapers in the big cities. Just before I came west I had a man stop me and say: "Do you think it right for the New York newspapers to print an article saying that alcohol prolongs life?" This man said he was not a dry, but he had sons and he did not want such propaganda to be published to encourage them to drink. Such publication should be condemned.
>
> Public dinners, with a flask on the hip, conventions with a "wet" room in a hotel are popular ways to evade the law nowadays by our so-called "best citizens" and these practices are to be severely condemned. Now with these things in mind—the breaking down of law, the growth of crime among boys, the increase in murder—haven't we as newspaper publishers a great responsibility? I say we have.
>
> Let us resolve that we will, in the future, do all in our power to command respect for all laws, to refuse to publish the so-called wet jokes, to stand steadfastly together for the preservation of the American home and lastly to support with all the power we possess, the Constitution of our country, the greatest and best country in the world.
>
> If we are molders of public opinion, let us mold it so that our people will be turned toward the church, the home and a reverent respect for the Stars and Stripes. These, with the schools, are the foundation stones of our country.

Mr. Odell made a strong plea for better newspapers and he advocated that the press take outstanding leadership in community activities. Referring to what he considered a lapse in the influence of the editorial pages of newspapers, Mr. Odell added:

> Where are the Greeleys and Danas and Wattersons of the past? If there is one thing that I want to emphasize, it is the importance of a strong editorial page. Bring it back. Our country never needed guidance more than it does today. It never needed your support more than it does today. A newspaper without an editorial is like a man without an opinion.

H. C. Hotaling of St. Paul, Minn., executive secretary of the association, urged publishers throughout the Nation to support every move for reforestation and protection of forests against fires.

The members of the association went to Guthrie, the first capital of Oklahoma, last night to inspect the new Scottish Rite Cathedral. They were received by the various Masonic organizations of that city.

Scandal "Features" of Press Denounced by Illinois Women

MOLINE, Ill., May 23 (Special)—The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here today, adopted a resolution recently passed by its board of directors vigorously protesting against featuring flagrant details of scandal and crime in the daily press. The resolution originally singled out certain newspapers for rebuke, but after brief debate was amended to general protest.

Other resolutions adopted urged that Congress make an appropriation to send United States representatives to the International Conference on Limitation of Poppy and Cocoa Plant Production, scheduled for next November, indorsed Senate Bill 2932 providing compensation for lands surrendered to sellers by Pueblo Indians and declared for obedience to law regardless of personal opinion.

The convention broke precedents by cheering Mrs. O. R. Lake when in a speech on loyalty she declared for "peace with honor." A resolution was passed today expressing the belief that the best contribution to world peace is made by loyalty to constituted authority in the United States.

SENATE INDIAN BILL INDORSED TO HOUSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—The House Indian Affairs Committee at last has taken decisive steps to settle two long pending problems which for two years have agitated Congress, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and organizations for protection of Indian rights—approval of Senate amendments to the Snyder Indian Citizenship Bill, giving citizenship to about 125,000 Indians now excluded, and the favorable report to the House on the Bursum bill for the settlement of disputes involving Pueblo Indian lands.

The Bursum bill, which passed the Senate last week, and which the House committee has approved, is an outcome of one of the bitterest contests which agitated Congress last year, involving the question of Government policy toward settlement of land claims against the Pueblo Indians.

The present bill is said to be acceptable to all parties and is expected to be passed by the House at an early date and signed by the President, putting an end to a situation regarded as "intolerable" by friends of the Pueblos. It was approved by the House committee without hearings.

The bill, which is to "quiet title to lands within Pueblo Indian land grants," sets up a Pueblo lands board, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and an appointee of the President, to settle grants.

Director of Political Education

© Bachrach

MISS EMILY R. KNEUBUHL

Miss Kneubuhl Has Been Conducting a Campaign for the Cincinnati League of Women Voters After Similar Work for the Minnesota League and at Chautauqua, N. Y.

P. E. N. CLUB OFFERS BOOK PRIZE OF $1000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—The American center of the international P. E. N. club of poets, playwrights, essayists, editors and novelists announced Wednesday it would offer an annual prize of $1000 for the best book of criticism each year by an American author. The decision to award the prize was made at the closing executive session of the second annual international gathering of the club.

London was picked as the most suitable city for the international headquarters of the club and it was decided to send recommendations to all the P. E. N. centers in the 15 countries in which it was organized to have a superior committee to act as the governing body of the organization.

The functions of the club will be limited for the present to those of an informal literary clearing house, through which information regarding the literature or writers of any country may be received and authors in one country put in touch with those in another when desired.

The American center also agreed to a proposal by the French delegate, Jules Romaines, that it should make a list of the works by American authors most worthy of translation into other languages. An effort will be made to have the P. E. N. centers in each country do the same.

PIG IRON MARKET ACTIVE

NEW YORK, May 23—Marked activity continues in the local pig iron market. Leading producers are of the opinion that a definite turn has come to the situation. Further blowing out of blast furnaces, particularly in the eastern district and Buffalo, is expected in the next few days. Important buyers who have been sounding out the market are about ready to place third-quarter requirements. Numerous small orders were booked in New York in the past few days and an inquiry for considerably over 5000 tons came out yesterday.

WOMAN'S PROVINCE IN POLITICS CITED

Cincinnati Director of Voters' League Emphasizes Spirituality as Nation's Need

CINCINNATI, O., May 20 (Special Correspondence)—For the last six months the Cincinnati League of Women Voters has been conducting a campaign in political education for women under the leadership of Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, formerly director of political education for the Minnesota league and of the first National School of Citizenship at Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, N. Y. during the summer of 1921.

Miss Kneubuhl is trying to teach the women of Cincinnati to believe in equal right—not in woman's rights. She states:

> As each individual desires security, prosperity and prestige so does every nation. In paying her debt to man, her brother, who has made possible these three things in our country, woman will pay with that which she has to give that belongs peculiarly to her, her spirituality. As she gains in political education woman will inspire, not suggest what others shall do; illumine but not inflame; uplift but not control the thinking of the masses; animate groups to think but not to sway them and eventually lead away from mere personalities and petty partisanship into real ideals.

Miss Kneubuhl finds in her work that women are asking three questions when any political issue is under consideration: Shall we have law enforcement or liquor traffic? Right international relationships or battle ships? What is to be the future economic adjustment in the United States between Labor and Capital?

There are three institutions which reflect the social, economic and educational life of the country. These are the school, the press and the "movies," including the theaters. Wherever these three forces are sufficiently developed to know what they want, that is, organized, politics hears and heeds, Miss Kneubuhl believes.

ARCHITECTS SEEK SMALL HOME ART

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—The practical service and contribution of architectural art to the public need, particularly its need of homes of the better type, is the keynote of reports and addresses at the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects. Again and again the plea is made to "make architecture the servant of the public good," and the institute by taking a place of leadership in the move for city planning and improvement of home building, by making its voice heard in behalf of the program for a sound federal building program, is working toward this end, it is pointed out by speakers.

As an example of the practical contribution of the institute toward improving one of the important phases of American life—home building—was described at yesterday's session in the report of the Small House Service Bureau by Robert T. Jones. This movement was begun three years ago, and has for its object to supply builders of home of six rooms or under, the advice of the best talent in the profession at a nominal cost. Through its regional bureaus, the central bureau makes available to home builders architectural service formerly available only to builders of more pretentious dwellings.

THIRD PARTY MOVE STARTS IN MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 23 (Special)—A third party movement indorsing Robert M. La Follette for President was inaugurated Wednesday night when 27 delegates were chosen to represent the Missouri branch of the National Progressive League at the third party convention in St. Paul in June.

The head of the new party in Missouri is Sheridan Carlisle, St. Louis lawyer, who in 1920 was Missouri committeeman for the Farmer-Laborites. Prominent also is D. H. Carroll of Kansas City, formerly a North Dakotan Republican, who was active in the Committee of Forty-Eight that sought to organize a third party movement four years ago.

The keynote speech by Mr. Carlisle, who denounced legislative oil graft, asked repeal of the Esch-Cummins law and attacked the French attitude toward Germany.

MINNESOTA RURAL CREDIT BONDS

NEW YORK, May 23—A syndicate headed by the First National Bank of New York was awarded $10,000,000 Minnesota Rural Credit Bureau bonds at a premium of $100 on a 4.4952 per cent basis, $3,500,000 were at 4¼ per cent, $3,300,000 at 4½ per cent, and $3,200,000 at 4¾ per cent.

ONTARIO DRY LAW UPHELD BY COURT

Contention That Act Permits Sale of Liquor for Beverage Purposes Is Thrown Out

OTTAWA, Ont., May 22 (Special)—A distinct victory for the Ontario Temperance Act was won yesterday when the Supreme Court of Canada refused the contention that the measure was not an act prohibiting the sale of liquor for beverage purposes.

Action arose through a citizen of Toronto having ordered a case of liquor from a dealer of Montreal, who refused to fill the order on the ground that he was forbidden under the terms of the Ontario Temperance Act. The citizen brought action, contending that the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act were applied to prohibit the importation of liquor into Ontario, and the act was not intended to prohibit the sale of liquor for beverage purposes as it allowed the general sale of native wines and the importation and exportation of all liquors. He asked for a judicial declaration whether part IV of the Canada Temperance Act had the force of law in Ontario.

The Attorney-General of Ontario declared that the citizen could not bring a declaratory action, but was himself liable to prosecution. Justice John F. Orde, the trial judge, dismissed the action, saying that it should have been brought against the Attorney-General of Canada. The appelate division affirmed the judgment as to parties, but gave no opinion on the merits. The case was then appealed by plaintiff to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Justice Lyman P. Duff gave judgment in favor of the Attorney-General.

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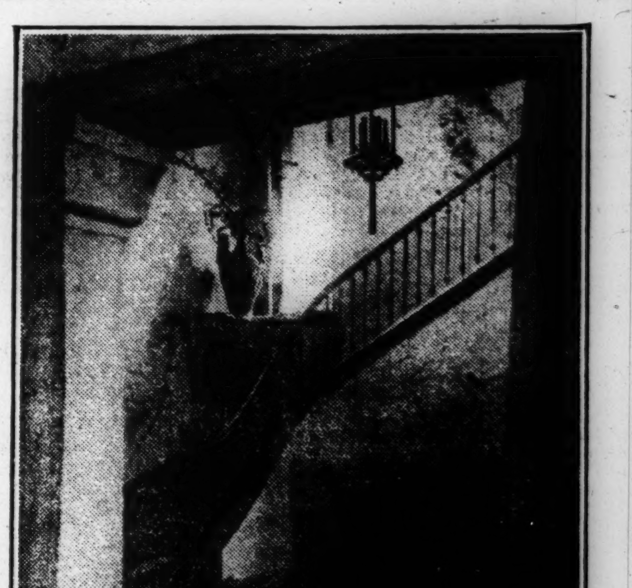

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CHILD LABOR BILL BACKERS TO MEET

Welfare Groups Will Convene at Washington to Hasten Proposed Amendment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Facing the biggest job which has ever challenged its attention, the National Child Labor Committee will meet here on May 27 for its annual conference, lasting two days. This conference will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the committee, and it will undertake to "put through" the federal child labor amendment now awaiting action by the Senate, by concentrating at Washington the attention of all organizations now interested in preventing the injustices of child labor.

If Congress passes the amendment in the near future, the conference will mark the first milestone in the fight to obtain ratification by the states. Plans will be made for the coming state campaigns, and a survey of past work will be presented by men and women prominent in social welfare and political fields. State and federal legislators will sit down with college professors and field workers to find out what the situation in regard to child labor is in every section of the country, and what remains to be done after the passage of the federal amendment.

The conference is to be held in Washington for the specific purpose of concentrating attention upon the amendment. To a discussion of the problems involved there will be contributed addresses from every viewpoint—federal administration, state legislation, the situation in the industries affected, and the economic and social effect on the country as a whole. Among the prominent speakers are the following: Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States Children's Bureau; Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California; Dr. Royal Meeker, Secretary of Labor and Industry for Pennsylvania; Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, chairman of the National Child Labor Committee of New York; Miss Charl O. Williams, secretary of the National Education Association; Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York.

Discussion As National Problem

The opening session on May 27 will be devoted to discussion of child labor as a national problem, and will be presided over by Dr. Felix Adler, formerly chairman of the National Child Labor Committee. The effect of the present situation—with state legislation a confused hodge-podge of statutes lacking any national standard—on the educational system and on the social life of the community will be discussed. Other sessions will be devoted to the need for a constitutional amendment and a discussion of the arguments against it, problems of state administration, and a survey of child labor in agriculture, manufacturing industries, street trades, and canneries, at which investigators, who have studied the situation in the field, will report on their findings.

The National Child Labor Committee during the past year has been paving the way for the constitutional amendment by educational and field work. It has gone into practically every state to offer assistance to organized groups in their fight to improve state legislation, and, where requested, to make surveys of actual conditions. It has made investigations of particular importance among children in the cotton sections of the south and among the workers in the beet fields, to be published during the coming year. To be sure that its reports are unbiased and absolutely sound as to fact, the committee submits to the manufacturers and business interests who are in many cases opposed to legislation the findings upon which its reports are to be based, and gives them an opportunity to dispute facts which are set forth. The effort is constantly directed to giving both sides a fair showing, and to placing before the public findings which cannot be disputed and which tell their own story.

Sources of Opposition

In its work throughout the country, directed first toward obtaining support for the child labor amendment and, secondly, improved state legislation, the committee, according to Wiley Swift, chairman of the legislative committee, has encountered opposition from four sources: From the National Manufacturers' Association, from the textile interests, from a woman's group which opposes any changes in the Constitution on "patriotic grounds," and from a group which has carried over to any other proposed amendment its violent opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Opposition to the constitutional amendment centers its open attacks at present on two phases—its possible effect on child workers on farms, and the 18-year age limit. An effort is being made to write into the measure an amendment specifically exempting from its provisions children on farms. Against this the National Child Labor Committee has put its face, and it will be discussed at sessions of the conference. An address on the subject, "Is Agriculture Involved?" will be presented by Dr. E. C. Lindeman of the board of trustees of the national committee. Mr. Swift said:

> It would be most unfortunate if such an amendment should be written into the bill. It would make it open to the charge of class legislation, and involve innumerable difficulties. If we are to protect the nation's children, there is no possible excuse for depriving a large group of this protection. It will be time enough to take up the specific problem of children on farms when Congress begins the work of drawing up statutes under the amendment. A constitutional amendment is not the proper occasion for settling a dispute over one phase of the child labor problem; the thing to do is to get your blanket authority for Congress to act, and when the question of children on farms comes up in due course, as a subject of legislation, that will be the time for considering the problem.

State legislation is admittedly in a most unsatisfactory condition. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia laws on child labor are dictated by the manufacturing interests, who play a controling part in the economic life of those states, it is charged by advocates of a federal law, and the same situation is said to exist in lesser degree in other industrial states. These and other facts will be placed before the conference for discussion.

"Keep an eye on the child labor situation at Washington," is the word going out over the country as the time draws near for the convening of the conference.

PRESIDENT URGES MORE RECREATION

Development of More "Outdoor America" Life Recommended At Washington Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Under the auspices of the Nation's highest officials, over 300 prominent citizens are here at the call of President Coolidge for a three-day conference on outdoor recreation. Out of the sessions, it is hoped, will come the nucleus of a national program, having for its object the preservation and improvement of every phase of natural resources which offer opportunity for enjoyment and benefit to citizens.

The President in his opening address said: "This conference has been called to encourage Americans to make more of their opportunities and appropriate more of the advantages of America. . . . I am hopeful that the conference can co-ordinate our national resources and opportunities in a better way to serve this purpose."

He added:

> A unification of interests and ideals in recreations is bound to wield a telling influence for solidarity of the entire population. No more truly democratic force can be set off against the tendency to class and caste than the democracy of individual parts and prowess in sport.
>
> Our youth need instructoin in how to play as much as they do in how to work. Those who are engaged in our industries need an opportunity for outdoor life and recreation no less than they need opportunity of employment. Side by side with the industrial plant should be the gymnasium and the athletic field. Along with the learning of a trade by which a livelihood is to be earned should go the learning of how to participate in the activities of recreation, by which life may not only be more enjoyable but more rounded out and complete.

MOTORS CONGRESS DISCUSSES CREDITS

System of Time Payments Advocated to Extend Sales Throughout World

DETROIT, Mich., May 23 (Special)—Next to improved highways, development of a system of time payments for motor cars will be the most important step in the next few yeas toward extending use of the automobile throughout the world, Curtis C. Cooper, president of the General Motors Trade Acceptance Corporation, told the First World Transport Congress at today's session.

Largely through the systems of credit in use in the United States, he said, has come the widespread utility of the automobile and, with it, the successive decreases in price since the day when the small car commanded almost as much as does the heavy car of today. Seventy-five per cent of the automobiles sold in the United States he estimated, are sold on time payments. Mr. Cooper said:

Foreign Field Possibilities

> In some countries the automobile is not yet considered an important means of transportation, but is still looked on as a luxury. So long as this point of view prevails, time sales will be considered an unsound practice. The condition is aggravated in some countries where there is a prejudice against borrowing for any purpose. It is an attitude of mind that has prevailed in every country in the early stages of the time market development. It was certainly true at one time in the United States.
>
> Dealers throughout the world are coming fast to realize that the motor car is a legitimate merchandising proposition. The outlook for motor cars in foreign fields shows tremendous possibilities, and the progressive dealer already established has before him a very bright future.

A. R. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation, another of today's speakers, discussed plans in use in the United States for financing automobile dealers in carrying stocks. The plans followed in this country, he said, are applicable, with few modifications, throughout the world.

Maintenance Equipment Show

Following a complimentary dinner to delegates from the Americas, at which problems confronting these countries were discussed, the delegates visited the Automotive Maintenance Equipment Show in the General Motors Building last night to see the newest mechanical aids of automotive servicing. Delegates from abroad were impressed with the fact that the automobile industry of the United States had reached proportions where the maintenance and repair phase alone justified such outlay as is represented in the machines on exhibition.

Yesterday's addresses included a plea for sound business promotion by F. J. Hines, president of Dodge Brothers, and a discussion of effective automobile advertising, led by Edward Yesterday's addresses included a Motor Car Company.

NEW LIQUOR PACT EXTENDS U. S. COAST GUARDING LIMITS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Acting on orders from the Treasury Department officers in command of the Coast Guard vessels running down liquor smugglers today moved their line of defense farther out to sea, pursuant to the treaty signed between the United States and Great Britain. Copies of the agreement had been supplied the officers some time ago, so that they were prepared to act as soon as the treaty had been formally signed.

President Coolidge issued a proclamation putting into effect the new liquor treaty, which will remain in force one year, and if no notice is served during that year of a desire to modify the pact, it will continue in force for another year, and so on automatically, year by year, until either side should desire to modify it.

A similar treaty with Sweden also was signed by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and P. V. G. Assarsson, counselor of the Swedish Legation. Treaties with other nations for the same purpose also are in the course of negotiation.

The treaty provides that ships under the British flag suspected of liquor smuggling, may be searched and seized up to the distance from the American coasts that "can be traversed in one hour" by the suspected vessel. But if the liquor is intended to be conveyed to the shore by a vessel other than the one boarded, it shall be the speed of the vessel bringing the cargo ashore that shall measure the distance from the coast at which the British craft may be boarded.

The treaty also allows British ships to bring liquor within the three-mile limit, provided it is kept under seal continuously while within the American territorial waters. This would apply to liquor listed as sea stores and wet goods intended for other than an American port.

CALIFORNIA BISHOP DEFENDS CAPITALISM

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 22—International peace, a national amendment against child labor and the eight-hour day are championed by the sixth annual synod of the Province of the Pacific of the Episcopal Church in session here. A strong plea for less of the doctrinnaire in religion was made yesterday by Bishop William B. Stevens of Los Angeles. He also defended Capitalism as a system that has spurred men on to work and mastered primitive laziness.

"Ethical cohesion, daring and adventuresomeness are the products of Capitalism, outweighing admitted defects," said Bishop Stevens. "There is no middle ground between militant labor in any line and Communism, but we should have a world at peace and right working conditions if Capitalism is to fully justify itself as superior to experimental panaceas."

BRITISH STUDENTS FOR CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—Forming a new imperial tie, and uniting particularly the electrical industries of Great Britain and Canada, an arrangement has been entered into whereby students from Faraday House, London, the famous school of electrical engineering, are given a course of training at the plant of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electrical System. The course lasts 12 months, and is in addition to the four years that the students put in at Faraday House. There are now six students from Faraday House in the various departments of the city hydro system.

SOCIALIST-LABOR PARTY NOMINATES

Frank T. Johns and Verne L. Reynolds Selected for 1924 Contest

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, one of the smallest and yet most ambitious parties, has announced its standard-bearers for the coming presidential election. They are Frank T. Johns of Portland, Ore., for President, and Verne L. Reynolds of Baltimore, Md., for Vice-President. The convention to nominate them, was composed of 40 delegates, and was held privately from May 10 to 14 in New York City. The nominations were unanimous.

The party not only has no illustion that it might win the election, but also, the national secretary, Arnold Petersen, told The Christian Science Monitor, would consider a victory at present as a calamity for itself. Its purpose is only to enlist the interest of working people in the movement so as to educate them to be ready, when the party becomes strong enough to win a victory at the polls, to put into operation the scheme of a socialized industrial state.

The Socialist-Labor Party is one of the groups of the Socialist movement in the United States that split into its elements about 1900. Leaders assert it is the only party in the United States adhering to pure Marxian Socialism. Its vote at the last presidential election is said to have been about 50,000.

Its program is to develop its strength until it wins a national election. Such a victory it would consider a mandate to put into operation its plan of a governmental organization based on representation according to vocation instead of according to states or territorial divisions, as at present. That is to say, each industry would be organized in local, regional and national groups which would own, operate and control the industry in all phases, and also have representation in the national committee charged with what it is expected would be rather limited governmental activity.

The speech of acceptance of Mr. Johns was particularly featured by an attack launched in all directions. It not only condemned the Republican and Democratic Parties, but warned his followers against the other Socialist and Labor Parties on the one hand and the Industrial Workers of the World on the other. The other Socialist and Labor Parties, he said, by not standing clearly for the complete elimination of capitalism weakened the whole movement, while the I. W. W., by refusing to work through the ballot box, spread distrust of Socialist tenets.

DR. PASHITCH TO FACE OPPOSITION ATTACK

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, May 23—The Opposition bloc energetically protests against Dr. Pashitch's mandate form of government and considers that with the Raditch members the bloc has a parliamentary majority. Government circles retort that the Raditch Party is irresponsible and that the anti-State manifestoes from Vienna made a bloc government impossible. They instance Stephen Raditch's demands for a Croation republic within the Jugoslav monarchy.

A report in The Times of London from Sofia of Raditch's agreement with Alexandroff, leader of the comitadjis, has provoked much ill-feeling. It is said that among the Raditch deputies many are reasonable and conciliatory, but are impotent, for Mr. Raditch sways the Croatian peasant masses. The situation is not definitely clear for Dr. Pashitch will soon face an attack by the Opposition bloc in Parliament. However, it is probable that Dr. Pashitch will remain in power.

BOOM NORTH DAKOTA CAMPAIGN OUTLINED

VALLEY CITY, N. D., May 15 (Special Correspondence)—With representative citizens present from 18 counties of the State the Greater North Dakota Association was organized here recently.

The purpose of the organization is that "through a campaign of education we bring to all people within the State of North Dakota the truth as to its resources and its possibilities, and that we carry without the State through every legitimate agency the truth about North Dakota, to the end that our resources be developed and intensified, and if possible productiveness increased."

MANITOBA DRY SQUADS READY

WINNIPEG, Man., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—Plans to checkmate the activities of the international rumrunners were laid in Winnipeg at a conference of three United States federal prohibition officers with the Manitoba provincial police officials. As a result, the "dry squads" of both Canada and the United States will co-operate this summer in putting down the liquor smuggling traffic between the two countries. With the coming of good weather, the police say, the border bootleggers are making preparations for carrying on their business, which it is hoped the new co-operative efforts will minimize.

Warsaw (AP)—Continuing the policy of letting go state employees whose services are not actually needed, 30,000 more names have been removed from the national payroll. The campaign for economy now counts 60,000 discontinued positions to its credit.

TAX PUBLICITY PLAN AROUSES OFFICIALS

Full Meaning Not Realized When Bill Was Passed—Privacy in Returns Now Denied

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23—Publicity for tax returns as provided in the tax bill reported by the Senate and House conferees, has aroused more vigorous opposition from Treasury officials, perhaps, than any other feature of what they describe to be "an unsatisfactory, uneconomic and impracticable" bill.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, considers the publicity section particularly onerous, and it was apparent that leaders of both major parties in Congress did not appreciate the full meaning of the proposition when they approved it.

The section is one which directs collectors of internal revenue to make public not only the names and addresses of income tax payers, as in the past, but the amount of tax paid by individuals, partnerships, corporations and trusts. Thus the amount of taxes paid by every individual or company in the country would be open to the public.

It is also provided in the report of the joint committee of the Senate and the House that all trials before Treasury Board of Tax Appeals shall be open to the public and stenographic reports kept of the proceedings. Thus if any individual or corporation questions the tax imposed by the collector, the hearing must be open to everyone.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, had submitted an amendment to require all information contained in income tax returns to be made public, but that was voted down in the conference committee. The proposition to make public only the total amount of taxes paid was offered as a compromise, but opponents claim that it does not eliminate much of the objectionable feature of the original proposal.

Advocates of the publicity proposition, composed chiefly of the so-called progressives in Congress, argue that publicity is necessary to check frauds, but when the full import of the proposition was realized at the Capitol and at the Treasury, the general opinion was that the tax conferees had not measured its effect.

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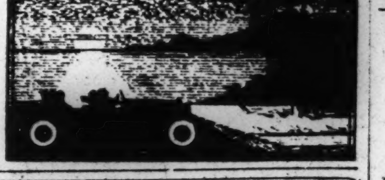

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RUMANIA FREELY USES MARTIAL LAW

Anti-Semitic Riots Seem to Occur Whenever Government Wishes to Force Legislation

BUCHAREST, May 1 (Special Correspondence) — As a result of fresh outbreaks of anti-Semitic demonstrations in various parts of the Kingdom, but more particularly in the university centers of Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj (Transylvania), and Cernautzi (Bukovina), the Council of Ministers has found it necessary to declare a state of martial law in the districts mentioned so as to give the military authorities complete power to stamp out any further student demonstrations.

It is apparently the intention at present only to enforce the law in the four districts named, and, furthermore (so the authorities have announced) the military power will be used only to quell riots or disturbances arising out of conflicts between Christian and Jewish students. At the same time, however, the measures which are being taken will furnish the authorities with adequate excuse for breaking up any political meetings or other gatherings of which they do not approve.

It is regarded as significant in this connection that "Jew-baiting" by the student bodies in Rumania always seems to reach a state of acuteness just when important discussions are taking place in Parliament on some measure that obviously does not have the backing of public opinion, but which the Government is nevertheless determined to force through; or when foreign affairs are in a somewhat disturbed condition, as they are at present.

Just about a year ago when the new Constitution for Greater Rumania was being "railroaded" through the Chamber, and the opposition against it was rising rapidly, a Jew hunt commenced that made it necessary to bring large bodies of troops to the capital and to break up all public meetings and demonstrations. Much the same performance was gone through last autumn on the reopening of Parliament; and, just recently, opposition has been running very strongly against a new law which has been slipped through Parliament for the so-called "commercialization" of all the State-owned enterprises. The Opposition claims that this law will divert to private interests closely connected with the leaders of the present Government the exploitation of the State's most profitable enterprises.

It is thought by many, however, that at this time the Government may have other reasons for placing more power in the hands of the military authorities. The breakdown of the recent conference with representatives of Soviet Russia at Vienna, and other recent happenings in the field of foreign affairs (notably the notes which have been received from the Italian and Spanish governments intimating that the contemplated visits of the Rumanian sovereigns to Rome and Madrid would not be acceptable at this time), have created such a feeling of uncertainty that it is felt here the declaration of martial law—coupled with the prorogation of Parliament for six or seven weeks—is for the purpose of assuring the King and Queen that order will be maintained during their absence in western Europe.

JUTLAND DESIRES OWN UNIVERSITY

Controversy on Location Seems to Favor Aarhus as Site

COPENHAGEN, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—While Sweden for centuries has boasted an eastern university at Upsala, and a western at Lund, besides large and important younger establishments in Stockholm and Gothenburg, Denmark has only had one university, that in Copenhagen.

Of late years, however, Jutland's desire, not to say demand, to become possessed of a university of her own, has become more and more emphasized, and a great deal of preparatory work with a veiw to a speedy consummation of the scheme has been and is still going on. Two very representative committees have been investigating the various questions involved and certain results have already been achieved.

As to the location there is a majority for Aarhus, Jutland's largest town, with a magnificent old cathedral; no doubt the university will be built there, in every respect the most natural solution. A solitary vote is in favor of Viborg, an old inland town of good standing, and another would prefer a more southerly position.

The scope of the new university is a complete and collective university for Jutland, with all the five faculties of the Copenhagen University collected in one town. In addition it is proposed to endow the new university with a faculty for commerce, either as an independent departure or in conjunction with the faculty for state science, preferably the former.

There is a strong feeling in favor of attaching to the new university several residential colleges for the students, on similar lines to the 300-year-old Regensen and other colleges in Copenhagen. A pronounced feeling of "Jutlandish" nationality has of late years manifested itself. The erection of the new university will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction throughout Jutland.

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PRINCE GEORGE OPENS NEW TRAIN FERRY

Harwich Witnesses Ceremony at Initiation of Ferry Service From That City to Zeebrugge

MR. WATSON EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON KLAN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22 (Special)—Mr. Jackson, who won the Republican primary nomination for Governor of Indiana through Klan support, formally accepted here today the state Republican convention's ratification. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and Vice-Presidential candidate, volunteered yesterday in convention that he was not a Klansman nor would be, but that his neighbor could be anything he wished.

In his brief address today Mr. Jackson said in part:

"I am in favor of encouraging proper respect for the laws of our State, both by precept and example, as well as by strict enforcement of the same at all times.

"I believe that every citizen of a state is entitled to the fullest protection of the law and to have the strong arm of the state Government thrown about him or her in the protection of their person and property, irrespective of political affiliations, race, creed or color."

COMMUNIST GIVES VIEW OF RELIGION

Nadyezhda K. Krupskaya Asserts All Creeds Oppose Building of Real Brotherhood

MOSCOW, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Communist attitude of uncompromising theoretical hostility to religion was clearly stated by Lenin's widow, Nadyezhda Konstentinova Krupskaya, in the course of a recent article in Pravda. Krupskaya is an indefatigable worker in the Commissariat for Education.

In the course of her article she took up a statement made by Professor Pokrovsky, a well-known Soviet educator, to the effect that religion "which is free from superstitious belief in the interference of higher powers in this world, which nowhere limits science, which recognizes the world of realities, is not our enemy." Krupskaya vigorously contradicted this statement. She writes:

> Such a religion as Professor Pokrosky describes is no less dangerous than any other. Like any other, it darkens the consciousness of the people. Like any other, it diverts people from fighting for a new life, from building up a real brotherhood of peoples on earth. The fact that this new religion puts on the mantle of science, that it acts in hidden fashion bringing in the idea of God by contraband methods, only makes it more dangerous.

This statement closely follows the line of argument pursued by Lenin himself in a recently published letter to Maxim Gorky. Lenin also developed the thesis that the materialistic philosophy of Communism was irreconcilable with any form of religion.

In the same article the writer took occasion to rebuke the excessive zeal of a commission which had been established for the purpose of purging the Russian libraries of harmful and useless books. This commission, evidently following the lines of strict Communist orthodoxy, ordered the removal from the libraries of the works of such thinkers as Kant and Plato, Tolstoy and Kropotkin.

N. K. Krupskaya declared that Kant and Plato were opposed to the Communist idealogy, but that the masses would scarcely read their works, so there was no reason for removing them from the libraries. As for Tolstoy and Kropotkin, she felt that the experience of the Revolution had convinced the Russian people that neither the pacifism of the former nor the anarchism of the latter could be considered compatible with the demands of life. The writer's viewpoint evidently prevailed with the deciding authorities, for none of the prescribed philosophical works are actually to be removed from the libraries.

SURPLUS FREIGHT CARS OFF

The railroads of the country had 324,779 surplus freight cars in good repair on May 7, a decrease of 4710 from the number on April 30, the American Railway Association reports. There is virtually no car shortage.

RELIGIOUS DEFENSE OF INDIANS UPHELD

New Mexico Pueblos Declared Right in Refusing to Obey Bureau's Ban on Their Creeds

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 23—"The American Indian cannot legally be denied religious freedom and he must not, by intimidation and coercion, forcibly be deprived of it. The Pueblo Indians are absolutely within the law in refusing to obey orders of Charles H. Burke, Indian commissioner, that they must abandon training their children in the Indian religion."

So declared John Collier, secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, returning from the southwest, in summing up the case for the Pueblos, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Burke's order is under reconsideration by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior; but if no redress is obtained therefrom, the association plans to appeal to President Coolidge or carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, according to Mr. Collier.

Under date of May 14, Mrs. Harry A. Atwood, Riverside, Calif., chairman of the Indian welfare committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs, telegraphed Mr. Work that denial of religious liberty to these Indians will be held intolerable and resisted by the women of America.

The original order was issued by Mr. Burke April 18 and repeated May 5 at Taos by Charles J. Crandall, superintendent of the southern Pueblos. This order specifically forbids the withdrawal of Indian children from Government schools for religious training. Six children were so withdrawn last year, two this year.

A protest to the Indian Bureau was written two days after the council of all the New Mexico Pueblos at Santa Domingo, Pueblo, where there were assembled 74 delegates.

In a declaration drawn up by the council, charges made to the Indian bureau that the religious practices were "excessive, harmful, and useless," were denounced as and "contrary to the abundant testimony of white scholars who have recorded our religious customs."

According to Mr. Collier, the Taos case is clean cut on the issue of religious liberty. No allegations of immorality, or boys losing time in school, are made.

MARSEILLES ENVISAGES SCHEME FOR COLOSSAL FUTURE GROWTH

Boring Rove Tunnel Through Hills Will Add Eight Miles of Quays and 160 Acres to Harbor Facilities

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, May 10 (Special Correspondence)—Marseilles is on the way to becoming in the future a colossal city. On the deserted hills and over the dead pools a new town will be erected. The immense Etang de Berre is the harbor of the future. Industries, docks, transshipments, quays, will have their center at Berre. Berre could shelter all the vessels of the world. It may become the most formidable entrepot between Europe and Africa, between the Levant and the North, lying as it does at the beginning of the long valley of the Rhône and the Rhine.

Berre was once reached by the sea through the Gulf of Fos and a canal of ponds from Port-de-Bouc to Martigues led to this Venetian lacustrine city. The bottom is now sandy and muddy. The salt-works of Caronte incumber the wind-battered shores. But if the Etang de Berre were to be put into shape by other hands than those of Marseilles, if the depression from Port-de-Bouc to Martigues were to be organized by another authority into an industrial port, if this port could be reached directly by sea through the Gulf of Fos frequented by the antique Romans, Marseilles would be menaced. Caronte, Port-de-Bouc, Martigues would not be its annexes; they would be constituted into a rival city.

Marseilles saw the danger. It foresaw that the barges which would proceed up the Rhône—rendered navigable—would not load at Marseilles. It foresaw that it would not dominate the future installations of the Berre pool. Without losing any time it intervened. It was decided to pierce a tunnel through the hills—the Rôve tunnel. Through this tunnel Marseilles finds itself linked by a waterway to the industrial ports of Caronte, Port-de-Bouc and Berre. These ports will be edified by Marseilles: they will become its suburbs. Marseilles, audacious and rich, has substituted itself for the State. It has thwarted the peril of a rival city establishing itself at its doors.

The town of Berre is emerging. Houses, iron mills, work yards have changed the aspect of the hills previously only covered with olive trees. Thousands of men are living where only a few hundred could be counted a little time ago. All this population is employed in the filling up of useless ponds, in the drying of the salt-works, in the preparation on La Gaffette and Le Labillon of a solid ground on which the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Company will establish a maritime station of more than 30 railways. The Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Railway Company works in close co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce. Already it has constructed above Caronte an important viaduct which doubles the line of the Nerthe.

The Ateliers Maritimes de Provence, the Kulmann establishments, the Ateliers Werminck, the Saint-Gobain factories, are working. To the sound of the whistling wind has succeeded the noise of factories in full activity.

Thus Marseilles, reserving its own ports for the more delicate work, rid of its coal and petrol, will have added to its 13 miles of quays, the eight miles of quays of Port-de-Bouc to Martigues, and to its 80 acres of entrepots 160 new acres. It will then be unrivaled. What seemed an unrealizable enterprise, Marseilles will have conceived and realized, financing the 800,000,000 francs' worth of work without hesitation.

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THE RADIO PAGE

PROGRESSIVE BUILDING OF SET WILL BE SHOWN STEP BY STEP

"Reflexed" Receivers From One Tube to Six to Be Explained—Sensitivity, Selectivity, Simplicity Attained

The demand for a series of receiving sets from one to five or six tubes that could be built progressively without the discarding of purchased and made-up parts is evident from reports from the field of radio fans who "build their own." The demands were for sensitivity, selectivity, simplicity, purity of tone, economy of operation and, most important these days, no radiating. The regenerative set was considered. It is very sensitive and can be made selective with more than one circuit. While it is a natural radiator, the radiations can be cut down considerably with an untuned primary. But the set is not always easy to control, the tone is invariably distorted, this being particularly true on distant stations.

The reflex then came under consideration. Here is a combination that will do about all a regenerative set will do in distance reception; will give greater volume per tube, is selective, and of very clear tone when made correctly. This was one step along the way. After considerable experimenting we decided on crystal detection.

This had originally been considered more for the purpose of giving even greater clarity of signals, for the rectification is so nearly perfect that the audio amplifiers can amplify music instead of regenerative roars and varying frequencies. But in using this as a detector we found the circuit seemed to be very stable compared with tube detection, that it was about as sensitive as many tube detectors when they are used without regeneration. And then, of course, there is little upkeep except the purchase of crystals.

Reflex Efficiency Good

The tube efficiency obtained by reflexing is good. With a one tube and a crystal set we get a stage of radio frequency, detector, and a stage of audio frequency. Do not be misled into thinking that the resulting gains in distance with more tubes will be proportional. Just because you get 1000 miles on one tube do not think you will get 10,000 miles on 10 tubes. It does not work that way. A $500 car will go over the same road and get you to the same place as a $5000 car. It is the comfort en route that you are paying for. This holds true in radio.

Then came the question, "shall we reflex more than one tube when we start the larger sets?" Test showed it comparatively simple to stabilize the set when only one stage was reflexed but that difficulties started when two or more were reflexed.

This seemed to be proved by test with small tubes of the UV 199 or C 299 type. On one stage they were fine but on the second they seemed to be actually laboring. So we decided to reflex one stage only.

At the stage at which radio has arrived the lady of the house does not want batteries and wires all over her best table either. This meant the "A" and "B' batteries must be kept housed up, perferably in the cabinet with the set.

Size a Factor

Then again there is size. There was a time when the person buying a set judged it by its size. Our own experience will help on that point. We made up a three-tube reflex on a 7 by 12 panel, which demanded complicated wiring. We made the identical type of set on a 7 by 18 panel, which worked equally well, but not a bit better. But we decided on a small set with panels only four inches high. With nicely made small dials this gave an excellent appearance. We decided on the small tubes for dry cells, which meant the batteries could be contained within the set. It also meant that almost every set would be of the portable type which is an advantage, even in moving it about the house. We decided on only two tuned units, for we have but two hands to tune with.

This series will run from a one-tube set to one of six tubes, which will be of the "99" variety, the batteries will be contained in the cabinet, the panel will be but four inches high, the controls for tuning will be limited to two, and the set will be flexible enough so that it can be used anywhere. The next article will deal with the parts used in these sets. Then we will show the hook-ups in progressive order, and, finally, photographs of the sets made up as they appear when completed, showing the placing of the parts, etc. Readers need not hesitate to write in questions about this series, for it is difficult to foresee everyone's needs, and in answering one we may be helping hundreds of others. This will also give the department a better opportunity to know just what the readers want in the way of material.

CHINESE USE CONTRABAND SETS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 23—Several hundred radio receiving sets are in use in Shanghai, though radio sets are upon the contraband list and their importation is absolutely prohibited by the customs, E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General, reports. Some of the sets there have probably been assembled locally from materials imported under various classifications. The fact that many firms are able to offer these radio receiving sets for sale is evidence that some firms are able to manufacture or assemble them locally.

His Master's Voice Restored by Radio

Phonographs Easily Transformed Into Loud-Speaker Sets

When planning the construction of a set, many fans fail to realize that eventually they will want to box it up and they do not plan their panel measurements to correspond with the possible cabinet. Then it often means a cabinet made to order which may prove rather expensive. If you have a set that gives good volume you will want a loud speaker and these cost about $25 in most instances, although some are down to $10 or $15.

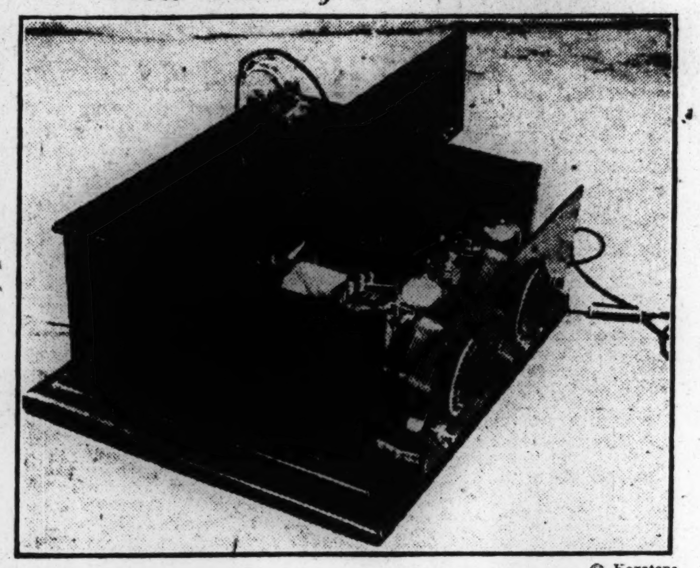
The accompanying picture gives a money and time-saving hint to those who will listen. Old phonograph cabinets can be purchased very cheaply, particularly if the insides are broken, or the sound box is cracked. This will not only serve as a cabinet but a loud speaker horn as well. One side or part of the top of the cabinet can then be removed and a panel cut to size to fit it. Then the set can be mounted on this panel.

The result will be that in most instances you will have a better and stronger cabinet than is usually found in radio sets and a well designed horn for your speaker. A first-class loud speaker phone unit can be obtained for $10. This is applicable to any type of phonograph cabinet. A beautiful instrument for the home can be made from one of the large upright machines or the console type.

If a sufficiently large sized cabinet is obtained in which there is plenty of space around the part used for the inclosed horn the batteries may be all contained in the cabinet. This will mean dry cell tubes, but very effective sets are being made using these today and one only needs to look at the latest models of some of the big corporations to see them in use almost exclusively.

Radio sets are very flexible in their adaptability. They have been built into the front of a piano behind the music rack. Just take off the music, and there are the dials ready to get Chicago or New York on your piano. Sounds absurd, doesn't it? In the words of the famous advertising slogan that was on every product of "tin pan alley" for years, "Try this on Your Piano."

New Tunes from Old Boxes



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Little Did This Old Phonograph Realize That It Would Be the Proud Possessor of Works That Merely Meant the Touching of Aladdin's Lamp and the World Would Pour Forth Music From Its Mouthpiece. The Vacuum Tube In This Case Is the Real Aladdin's Lamp and Radio Steps Forth to Do One's Bidding.

Stenographers Ready for Shorthand Contest

WJZ to Radiocast Dictation—Six Medals Await Winners

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 23—Station WJZ will radiocast the second annual radio shorthand contest commencing at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, Saturday, May 24. The popularity of last year's contest, to which only the teachers and students present at the Shorthand Teachers Association meeting were eligible, has caused the authorities to open this contest to any shorthand-writing radio fan who is able to receive the dictation.

The dictation will be given by Charles L. Swem, winner of the world shorthand championship in 1923. Contestants will attach their transcription to their shorthand notes and mail them to station WJZ, New York City, before midnight of the 24th. A committee of members of the New York City Shorthand Teachers Association will correct the transcripts according to the strictest rules of shorthand contests, every omission, addition, or transposition being counted as an error. Six gold medals will be awarded as follows:

1. For the best transcription received from a teacher at the meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania.
2. For the best transcript received from a student at the meeting.
3. For the best transcript received from a teacher at any other point.
4. For the best transcript received from a student at any other point.
5. For the best transcript received from a stenographer at any point.
6. For the best transcript received from any writer-student, teacher, or stenographer—from the most distant point.

MANY U. S. AMATEURS HEARD IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, May 23 (AP)—Argentine amateur operateurs during the tests on Wednesday evening received signals from the North American stations 1XZ, 1AHF, 4IZ, 1BQ, 3ADB, 8BPA, 9UA, 3OH and 46WJ, according to an announcement in the Revista Radio Telegrafica. The transmission from 1XZ was received on two wavelengths, 120 and 180 meters.

The Argentine station CBS was in communication for two hours with New Zealand's station 2AC, which is thought to be a record.

DIRECTIONAL RADIO BEAM LINKS AUSTRALIA AND GREAT BRITAIN

Successful Experiments Expected to Revolutionize Long-Distance Communication—Secrecy Is Factor in Tests

By Special Cable

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 23—Successful experiments with Marconi's wireless beam have been carried out between one of Marconi's English stations and the Amalgamated Wireless Company's station at Sydney, a distance of about 15,000 miles. Previously the longest distance wherein the use of the beam has been practicable was about 2500 miles.

The new system is expected to revolutionize wireless communication, especially for long distances. The cost of erecting the beam system station is less than £100,000, whereas the station under the project already planned will cost £487,000. Maintenance costs also are greatly reduced, and it is far less expensive to replace equipment by this plan.

The feature of the beam system is the employment of short waves, consequently far less power is required. The beam also gives secrecy, as it can only be tapped by a station on a direct line between the terminals.

British Newspapers Proclaim Radical Transmission Change

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—The possibility of transmitting radio messages in a "beam" between England and Australia is likely soon to be demonstrated, according to the British newspapers, which make a feature today of an announcement in the Australian House of Representatives by Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister, yesterday.

Mr. Bruce is quoted in a Melbourne dispatch as saying the whole position of radio transmission had been radically changed "within the last fortnight," which some writers interpret as showing that Senator Marconi's prediction of the transmission of directional radio for an indefinite distance has now become possible of fulfillment through a perfection of method.

The Australian Prime Minister told the House he was eager to disclose the particulars, but that the British Government had not yet given permission for such publicity. The opinion is expressed here that, if the "beam" system justifies the claims made for it, the contemplated plans for inter-empire radio transmission must be revised, and such works as the giant Hillmorton Station, near Rugby, now under construction, may be regarded as already obsolete.

Senator Marconi, world famous wireless inventor, announced development of a system of directional radio transmission early last December at a meeting of the Wireless Telegraph Company in London. The electric waves carrying the messages, he said, under the new system could be turned in any desired direction, like the beam of a searchlight, as opposed to the present system whereby the waves are radiated in all directions.

He announced that communication had been successfully carried on by this means between England and St. Vincent, one of the Cape Verde Islands, a distance of 2250 nautical miles. Only a fraction of the electrical energy hitherto found necessary was employed.

Senator Marconi had previously given a demonstration of directional radio with a "baby" set before a meeting of engineers in New York.

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP TO BE AWARDED BY RADIO COMPETITION

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 21 (Special Correspondence)—Awarding of musical scholarships by radio is the unusual plan outlined by the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music which will use station WLW as the medium for the contest. Radio again proves its worth by allowing a method for musical competition, truly "thrown open to the world at large."

On May 21 at 7:30 P. M., the first program in this connection will be given. Fifteen or 20 familiar songs or pieces will be sung or played from WLW. They will be numbered, and the radio fans will be asked to list the names of the songs, the composers and their nationality, and send the answers to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. This program will be repeated one week later, at the same hour.

Meanwhile the names of those who had perfect scores will be radiocast. A new list of compositions will be sent to all the successful candidates. The compositions contained in this list will be radiocast twice.

The final contest will be conducted by radiocasting snatches of the listed compositions requiring candidates to fill in the names of the pieces, composer and nationality, sending replies to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

MONITOR PLAN RADIOCAST

An address on The Christian Science Monitor Peace Plan will be radiocast by station KYW, Westinghouse, Chicago, at 9:15 p. m. Chicago Central Daylight Saving Time, Saturday, May 31. Station KYW radiocasts on a wave length of 536 meters.

OPPOSITION VOICED TO LEVY ON RADIO

Mr. Maxim Says 10 P. C. Tax Would Impede Experimenters

HARTFORD, Conn., May 22 (Special Correspondence) — Radio amateurs have been asked to take up the fight against the proposed 10 per cent radio tax, by Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor and president of the American Radio Relay League, who styles the pending impost as an unfair measure.

Promotion of the social service phase of radio and assistance in the transmission or relaying of radio telegraph messages which have a humanitarian, social or nonpolitical character are the aims of the league, according to Mr. Maxim, and the 16,000 members are primarily interested in the development of radio to the fullest extent.

"A proposal to tax radio is an effort to levy a financial burden on the amateur inventive genius of this country," declares Mr. Maxim. He points out that much of the development and research work in radio has been done by the young men of the Nation.

The league takes the stand that the service that radio performs in giving pleasure to people who cannot get to the scene of good music, speeches, education, etc., should not be needlessly taxed. "Schools and colleges are not taxed, so why should a tax be levied on this newest and greatest of educational agencies?" asks Mr. Maxim, and he predicts that the measure will never be made law, due to an overwhelming protest from the entire country.

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

For Friday, May 30

The prize enigma of the day has been offered in the announcement from WJZ on their program for this date that merely says "Revolver shooting." We ask you just what we are to infer from that? Are we going to hear a shot and then a bell ring and after 15 minutes of this be told that John J. Snoozums won by 200 consecutive bulls' eyes? Radio is not supposed to register shots very accurately and they have to resort to other noise producers to get the desired effect. Perhaps they will shoot out radio waves. We're sure someone has been "shooting" at us lately judging from the bursts of static we hear. And then to go up on the roof the next morning and find our antenna with the 30 others up there pulled down by someone who thought we must have "that single circuit set" is enough to make one ask with the old fellow in that play "The Tavern," "What's all the shootin' fur?"

Also from this station we are told we are going to have the American Olympic riding team. They may feed us revolver shots and tell us how good it is, but no one is going to tell us they are holding a riding contest in a studio. Perhaps it will be like the cows in the office building in Chicago who were supposed to go up to the 16th floor to moo. The moo was by a human, but the public thought the cows had really gone up. You aren't going to get the public to believe the Olympic riding team is galloping around WJZ, though. There are limits to all things.

J. H. Dellinger of the Bureau of Standards will speak in Washington from WRC on radio and his bureau. This department has done a lot of interesting research work, and it is high time the public was told more about it. Let us have these talks oftener, please. But reading further on this station's program and then that of WCAP, the other Washington station, it looks as though we were going to have one of those well-known "battles of music" with a real contest between the army and navy, unpremeditated but nevertheless, due to radio, a real event. Behold! The United States Army Band plays from WRC and the United States Navy Band from WCAP. Wait until the goat and the mule meet with music for weapons.

This latter station will give us a desirable feature with a talk by the United States Department of Agriculture in the interest of a better understanding of food prices and agricultural conditions.

Program Features

FOR FRIDAY, MAY 30
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (430 Meters)
12:45 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel luncheon concert.
3 p. m.—Weather, stocks, news.
3:30 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel Thé Dansant.

WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Orchestra.
7:10 p. m.—"The Valley City Rodeo Stunt," a dramatized story prepared by the Youth's Companion; current book review.
7:30 p. m.—Story for the kiddies.
10 p. m.—Concert by the Palmer High School Orchestra, and Mrs. Margaret M. Henry, soprano; Miss Gladys N. Thorndike, accompanist.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Address, "The Awakening," by George L. Alexander.
8 p. m.—Song recital by Frances Williams Tranter, soprano.
8:15 p. m.—Melodrama, "The Littlest Rebel," Peple, by WGY Players, E. H. Smith, director; music by WGY Orchestra.

WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City (492 Meters)
3 p. m.—Orchestra; club program for women.
5-11 p. m.—Dinner music; male quartette; sport talk; Manton Marble, tenor; "Milkarpie Stories for Children"; the Happiness Boys, memorial program from the Capitol Theater; orchestra; Carlo Restivo, accordion artist.

WJZ, Broadcast Central, New York City (455 Meters)
12 m.—Hotel Ambassador Trio.
2 p. m.—Hotel Astor organ concert.
3 p. m.—Daily menu.
3:25 p. m.—"Fashions of the Stage."
3:40 p. m.—"Kandy Kiddies," Sarita MacLeary.
3:50 p. m.—Arts and decorations.
4 p. m.—"The Larger Aspect of World Affairs."
4:15 p. m.—Edna Marie Scheller, soprano.
6 p. m.—"Jack Rabbit Stories."
6:10 p. m.—"Motor Camping Sites," by A. H. Van Doran.
6:30 p. m.—Weekly French lesson.
7 p. m.—Time's Pop Question Game.
7:15 p. m.—Katherine Jaggi Wier, pianist.
7:40 p. m.—Dora Damon Pardee, trumpeter.
8:10 p. m.—Revolver Shooting.
8:40 p. m.—American Olympic Riding Team.
9:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

WJY, Broadcast Central, New York City (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Frances Kirsch, soprano.
7 p. m.—Looseleaf current topics.
7:30 p. m.—"Income Taxes," by Frank Shevit.
9 p. m.—Benjamin Listengart, violinist; A. Lapaglia, violinist; Shirley Listengart, accompanist.

WRC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington D. C. (469 Meters)
6 p. m.—Children's hour by Peggy Albion.
7:45 p. m.—Bible talk.
8 p. m.—"Radio and the Bureau of Standards," by J. H. Dellinger, of the Bureau of Standards.
8:15 p. m.—Concert by the United States Army Band and Dance Orchestra.

WCAP, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)
7:05 p. m.—Musical numbers to be announced.
7:20 p. m.—The third of a series of talks being given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the interest of a better understanding of food prices and agricultural conditions.
7:30 p. m.—Music.
7:40 p. m.—Talk by newspaper correspondent.
7:50 p. m.—Music.
8 p. m.—"Sparks From the Political Wheel," by Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore Sun.
8:20 p. m.—Patriotic musical program by the United States Navy Band, with special features by the National Alliance Daughters of Veterans.
10 p. m.—Music by the Wardman Park Hotel Orchestra.

WCAE, Kaufman & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa., (462 Meters)
12:30 p. m.—News.
4:30 p. m.—Special children's program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Uncle Kaybee."
8:30 p. m.—Musical program by Gertrude Sykes King, soprano soloist; Mrs. Edstrom contralto soloist; E. C. Hennig, cellist. Edward W. Koontz, pianist.

WSB, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—Play by play baseball radiocast.
5:30 p. m.—Miss Bonnie Barnhardt's songs and Burgess bedtime story.
8 p. m.—Almas Temple Shrine band and glee club, of Washington, D. C.
10:45 p. m.—Rainbow Orchestra at Biltmore Hotel.

WLW, The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, O. (309 Meters)
4 p. m.—Special program, Memorial Day. T. C. O'Donnell, editor of Writers' Digest, lecture on "Practical Lessons in Writing."

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

KYW, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
10:35 a. m.—Table talk.
11:30 a. m.—"The Progress of the World," furnished by Review of Reviews.
5:45 p. m.—Children's story.
6 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:20 p. m.—Talks given under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation.
9 p. m.—Midnight revue.

WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (448 Meters)
2:35 p. m.—Concert.
4:20 p. m.—Items of interest to women.
5 p. m.—Boys' week program.
6 p. m.—Chicago Theater organ.
6:30 p. m.—Hotel LaSalle Orchestra.
8 p. m.—G. A. R. program.
9 p. m.—Weekly lecture from the Field Museum.
9:15 p. m.—Memorial Day program; Dr. Roy E. Vale; the choir of the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park.

WLAG, Cutting - Washington Company, Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
10:45 a. m.—Household suggestions.
11:35 a. m.—Surprise program.
2:10 p. m.—Woman's club hour—"Stage and Screen Review."
2:40 p. m.—Daylight concert—Decoration Day program by Ronning's Brass Quartet; Arcana Male Quartet; address, Rev. Don Frank Fenn.
4 p. m.—Magazine reading.
6 p. m.—Sport Hour—"Radio," Ray R. Sweet.
7:30 p. m.—Farm lectures—special American Legion program.
9:15 p. m.—Business message.
9:30 p. m.—Program by bugle and drum corps, American Legion Post No. 8, St. Paul, Minn.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)
6 p. m.—Address—Speaker from the Kansas City Children's Bureau; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; Fritz Hanlein's Trianon Ensemble.
8 p. m.—Program by the WDAF Minstrels, with the Star's radio orchestra.
11:45 p. m.—Nighthawk Frolic.

WOAH, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
6 p. m.—Speakers' half-hour.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Ken Baker's Omahans.
9 p. m.—Program by Central High School Orchestra, Walter Woerner, director.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KPO, Hale Bros., San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)
12 m—Reading of the Scriptures.
1 p. m.—Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
4:30 p. m.—Orchestra.

KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. (469 Meters)
4:45 p. m.—Evening Herald concert.
5:15 p. m.—Examiner news bulletins.
6:45 p. m.—Vocal concert.
10 p. m.—Oscar Seiling and Louise Gunning.
11 p. m.—Orchestra.

KHJ, Times Mirror Co., Los Angeles, Calif. (395 Meters)
12:30 p. m.—Special program for Memorial Day.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee musicale.
6 p. m.—Art Hickman's concert orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzog. Story by Uncle John.
8 p. m.—Special program for Memorial Day.
9 p. m.—All-American program arranged through the courtesy of Tilda Rohr, contralto.
10 p. m.—Orchestra.

KGO, General Electric Company, Oakland, Calif. (312 Meters)
3 p. m.—Short musical program. Poems by Lillian Craner Caen, read by Wilda Wilson Church.
4 p. m.—Concert orchestra.

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
12:30 p. m.—Program by Peck Holton's orchestra of The Wintergarden.
3:30 p. m.—Lecture by Jessie D. McComb, head of Home Economics Extension Service, Oregon Agricultural College.
8 p. m.—Special Memorial Day program.
10:30 p. m.—Hoot Owls.

Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

Question Box

57. Interested in hookup of one-tube flexible receiver using honeycomb coils shown in Monitor of May 9 and sent order for necessary parts. Since sending have wondered if this hookup could possibly interfere with my neighbor, something I desire to avoid. If so is there any way to overcome such a condition without destroying its effectiveness? Also could audio amplification be added as is usually applicable to one-tube sets and would it require an audio transformer or merely another tube with resistance between first and second tube?—W. I. S., Billings, Mont.

(Ans.) This hookup will radiate like any regenerative set if improperly operated, only you can't tolerate the noise in these latter while in the regenerative although the signals may be distorted they can be listened to without discomfort unless one has an ear trained to fine audible discernment. This condition may be overcome by placing a so-called "blocking" tube ahead of the set to prevent the generated radio frequency from getting out. We shall run a hookup applicable to two and three-circuit tuners on this in the near future. This will help the sensitivity of the set. In the meantime go right ahead and build it only don't use too much feedback (bringing your plate coil too close to the grid coil), and keep the coupling to the antenna as loose as possible (the first and second coils as far apart as possible). Audio may be applied in the usual manner but unless you have tubes to spare use a transformer for your audio coupling.

58. As to your suggestion of using an extra loop with my reflex is this your idea? The set not directly connected to new loop or to antenna or to the ground. New loop arranged to turn and kept parallel to the old. If this is correct would a .001 mfd. 43 plate condenser be right? In tuning in with the condenser on the new loop, supposing the dial on the set is at 50, where should I start tuning the loop dial? As the set is, the new loop will have to be about six feet from the old. M. H. B., Fort Dodge, Ia.

(Ans.) You have the right idea regarding this plan. As far as the loop being arranged to turn this would hardly be necessary. Instead of moving the loops apart one of them may be turned but this will only affect the coupling between them. There is no directional effect for the antenna is picking up the signals and bringing them into the room. While a .001 condenser will do I should say in ordinary usage that a .0005 would be better as it will give a little easier control. As to dial setting, if the two loops and two condensers are identically the same the settings would be approximately the same depending upon the length of the ground and antenna. The only way is to tinker about until you find out. Six feet may be very satisfactory although that makes a rather loose coupling. The set being very sensitive would make up for this. The only way is to experiment.

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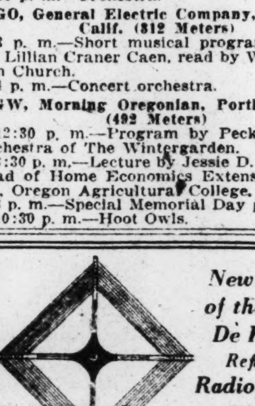

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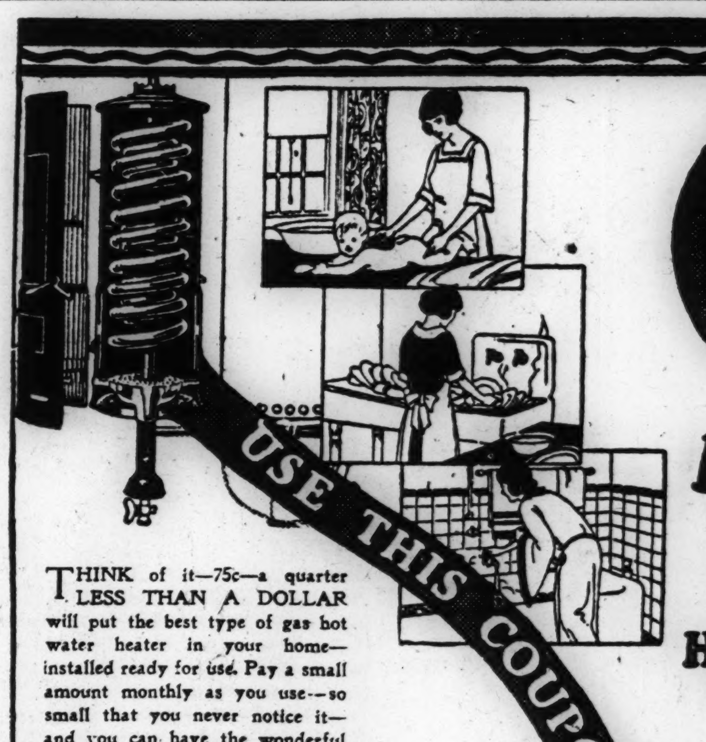

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Fashions in Dainty Stitchery

London
Special Correspondence

THE woman who is called upon, through changed circumstances, to supplement an insufficient income by her own earnings and develops a talent for needlework is generally at a disadvantage in disposing of her wares. There are, however, at least three organizations in London where such workers have the opportunity to show what they have done, and sell it. For this service a small commission is charged.

One of these, the Ladies' Work Association, where a specialty is made of exclusive lingerie, has its quarters at present in Chilworth Street, Paddington. The writer recently paid a visit there. An array of dainty garments was spread out on the counter, while the latest styles were discussed, for, as the clientele of the association is drawn from court circles, everything must be as up to date in style as it is superior in workmanship.

"We do not know what we are going to sell for long together," said the secretary. "Last year we sold a lot of nightgowns in different colored crêpe de Chine with four bars of double crêpe de Chine let in with drawn thead across the front. This year, however, more elaborate garments are wanted."

A lovely new model was then displayed. It was of pale shell-pink crêpe de Chine with a square of fine white net inlet in front and continued in a band which edged the top. A design of wild roses, outlined with very close satin stitch worked in pale pink silk on the crêpe de Chine, surrounded the square, the edge of the flowers being cut out and appliquéd on the net. A similar square of net and embroidery appeared at the edge of each sleeve. The effect was really lovely. A set like this has just been ordered for a society bride in which the roses are to be filled in with tiny French knots.

A cami-petticoat of pink crêpe de Chine in the same style had a square of net lightly embroidered in pink silk let in on each side of the skirt at the edge, and was outlined with trails in a small carnation design, repeating the decoration on the camisole part.

"The workers make all their own patterns," explained the secretary, "and sometimes sit up all night to work out a design. This member has a violet and an oak pattern that she uses in addition to the two that you have seen. She is one of our best workers and makes also for Messrs. ——," mentioning a celebrated firm of dressmakers.

Another nightgown was examined in ivory crêpe de Chine; the neck opening was edged with a border design with a shell-shaped motif outlined in large eyelet holes with inner lines of small seed stitches and French knots.

"This design is by another worker and is called the Egyptian pattern," explained the secretary. "The embroidered butterflies, birds, and beetles, placed at odd angles that were the vogue last season have gone quite out of fashion this year. But this broderie anglaise with particularly large holes is very fashionable. I like the design on this cami-skirt with a kind of chain and floral pattern carried right across the front of the garment. The shoulder straps are of crêpe de Chine scalloped at the edge and pierced with little eyelet holes, as you see. Shoulder straps are often made of crêpe de Chine in order to have them exactly the right color, as it is difficult to get ribbon a perfect match."

The Use of Scallops

The neck of this model was scalloped. The large scallop used being edged with a miniature one done by graduating the stitch. There is great variety and charm in the different methods of scalloping seen in this new broderie.

"Net is still popular as a trimming," the writer was told, "and we have our net specially tested. This is a very simple camisole of which we sell a number with a top hem and square in front of plain net. And we are also doing a good deal of drawn-thread work. Last season nothing except filet lace was used, but this season Point de Paris is the most fashionable, though lace is going out a little.

Crêpe de Chine is still the favorite material, except for undergarments for India, when fine linen is employed. In colors we are using ivory as much as anything this year, and shell-pink is the next most popular shade, but no pale blue is seen because it washes so badly. Maize sells a great deal better than yellow, in fact, we are getting almost to an orange tone. We also make a certain number of black garments.

Everything Bound

"Nothing is hemmed now; everything is bound with a contrasting color or ivory. Even in linen clothes most of them are bordered with another colored linen. Here is a rest gown as an illustration."

The gown in question was in cherry-colored crêpe de Chine made in one straight piece, the round neck being edged with a binding of ivory crêpe de Chine. The selvedges at the sides were finished in a similar way, the material being stitched together several inches in from the edge. A small group of gathers under the arms at the waistline slightly shaped this graceful garment.

"Very often clients provide their own materials," said the secretary, "otherwise the workers send in a list of the cost of materials and charge their own price for the making, from which one penny in the shilling commission is deducted."

The association does not guarantee regular pay, but each worker receives a check at the beginning of every month for the work sold during the previous month. Not only do they derive the advantage of having their work exhibited in the showroom of the organization, but every year in the late autumn a large sale is held in a hotel where the takings run well into four figures. The original promoters of this beneficent scheme, who began by having a sale in their own drawing-room for the purpose of helping a few friends as well as those who are now carrying on the work, have good reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their venture.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

An Easily Made Bag of Two Colors

Knit Beaded Bag

THE bag here shown is easy to make, the important point being the stringing of the beads, after which the pattern knits itself, in ordinary knit and purl stitch. The bottom part is black and white, or crystal beads, diamond pattern. There are 16 rows of diamonds. About 10 bunches of black, and 10 bunches of crystal beads are needed, or any other color combination can be used. A ball of black purse twist, a bead needle for threading, and two medium thick steel knitting needles are needed. The beads for the diamonds are strung thus:

Row 1. * 1w, 9b, repeat from * 5 times, 1w.
Row 2. 2w, 7b, * 3w, 7b, repeat from * 4 times, 2w.
Row 3. 3w, * 5b, 5w, repeat from * 4 times, 5b, 3w.
Row 4. 4w, * 3b, 7w, repeat from * 4 times, 3b, 4w.
Row 5. 5w, * 1b, 9w, repeat from * 4 times, 1b, 5w.
Row 6. Same as Row 4.
Row 7. Same as Row 3.
Row 8. Same as Row 2.

This completes the pattern. Thread beads as above 16 times for the bottom of bag. It is better not to string all the beads at once, but to string about a fourth, break the silk and knit. String second 4th, join and proceed with knitting.

Begin with setting up 62 sts. There are 61 beads in each row, as beads come between and not on, stitches. Knit one row plain. Then begin the pattern. Knit 1st, push a bead up to the back of the work, k 2nd st, another bead, k 3rd st, bead, and so on to the end of the row. The next row is purled and the beads are on the front of the work this time. Always end and begin with a stitch before placing a bead. Continue with the knit one row, purl one row, till the diamond pattern is finished. If the beads have been threaded correctly, the diamond pattern will be perfect in each 8 rows, the ninth row beginning the second diamond. If there is a mistake in threading beads, any extra beads can be broken off the silk, or in case of missing beads, knit the sts without them and sew them on later. Care in threading, however, will result in a perfect pattern.

When 16 diamond rows are completed, knit one plain row. While knitting this, narrow six times at intervals, so that the completed row has only 56 sts. Knit another plain row. Divide the silk left, and thread half of it with black, and half of it with white or crystal beads. Join the black beads and work six rows, knitting 3 rows and purling 3, being sure that the beads come on the right side of the bag. Then join the white beads and make six rows, 3 knit rows, and 3 purl rows. Repeat these two stripes twice, so that there are three rows of white beads and three of black above the diamonds.

At the top, tabs are made to run the drawcord or ribbon through. The first seven stitches are knit and purled back and forth with the white beads, till 17 rows have been done. Bind off the 7 sts. Take 7 sts from the needle and knit a second tab with black beads. Continue till there are 8 tabs and no sts left. Take up 56 sts at the other end of the bag, and make the second end exactly like the first. Sew the bag up the sides. Line with ribbon or silk, and sew the tops of the tabs over on the inside to the lining. Thread cord or ribbon through these, to draw the bag up by, and to carry it. If preferred, the tabs can be omitted, and the bag mounted on a silver or tortoise shell top.

The Out-of-Doors Kitchen

FORTUNATELY, nowadays, there are many home-makers who get so much fun out of practicing the art of cooking that, most of the year, even though it be a servantless kitchen, the preparing of meals has no terrors for them.

As the summer days creep nearer and nearer, however, and these housekeepers recall long hours spent last season in a steamy kitchen, even the stanchest hesitates at the thought of hot-weather cooking.

One bright young home-maker had a happy thought: "Why stay at all," she asked, "in the kitchen during the hot months? Why not do all of the work out of doors?"

Every house and many apartments have a kitchen back porch, so here, all ready to hand, was a basis to work upon. Of course, such an annex has to be very conveniently fitted up, but as the work for this may be done at home, if needful, the cost of such an adventure is small compared with the comfort and pleasure to be obtained.

The ideal out-of-door kitchen should be screened with netting although in many locations this is not absolutely necessary, and it adds considerably to the expense. But a due amount of privacy must be secured if one is to have the fullest use of such an annex.

Various Ways of Screening a Porch

Brilliantly striped awnings offer a good solution to this question. They may be bought or made to order at a department store or the material selected and the awnings made at home. Placed about the edge of the porch they will not only shield from the sun's rays, but will cut off much of the view of what is taking place on the porch.

An attractive screen may also be achieved by placing boxes about the edge of the porch and planting quick-growing vines, such as evening and morning glories, cucumber vines and other varieties. These may be trained up on strips of chicken-wire netting or strings. There are a great many lovely lattices to be made by a skillful hand, which will offer support to the vines and when painted a vivid color will add a decorative note and aid in the screening of the porch.

Bamboo blinds which pull up and down and are fairly sturdy under storm and stress, can also be used. They are to be found at any large department or Japanese store and cost only a moderate sum.

Furnishing the Out-of-Doors Kitchen

Of course as this annex offers a sort of haven for rest and relaxation while working, decorative features must be considered with the practical ones.

One of the loveliest tables for such a place has a top of black opaque glass; which top speaks for itself as to the number of rôles it will successfully assume, besides being extremely good-looking when placed on a table painted a vivid jade green.

When such an ideal cannot be attained, a good substitute is a top painted black and then finished with several coats of waterproof varnish For use with this a board covered with zinc is excellent for chopping and other purposes, as it may be washed off in the sink. Castors, such as are used on ordinary furniture, are easy to fit on the legs of such a table and will add immeasurably to its usefulness, for it has to be pushed aside when ironing day comes, and on other occasions. Besides, in many instances it may be used like a tea wagon and its burden wheeled directly into the kitchen proper.

The rush-bottom chair should be painted green and black to match and be comfortably low.

Another very practical addition to the open air annex is a cupboard placed so that it will be sheltered more or less from rain and dampness. This should be so constructed that an ironing board may be hung from little hooks on one side with a shelf above for the irons, cloths and wax. Other shelves will hold the pastry board, the rolling pin and various bowls used in preparing vegetables and fruits. A small drawer, containing mixing spoons and different kinds of paring knives will be a convenience.

It is a more or less simple matter to bring out an electric wire from a kitchen already fitted with electricity and this makes ironing on a summer day a pleasant rather than an arduous experience. Where there is an electrical cooker, a great deal of the cooking itself may be done out in the open.

In homes where the gas stove is in use, naturally it has to stay in its place, but here time may be saved by using the pressure cooker, which will cook a full meal in about 20 minutes. Where there is an oil stove, and the newest types are quick and perfectly easy to use, it may just as well be placed outside in the out-of-door annex.

With such arrangements as these even the most energetic housekeeper will discover, at the end of the summer, she has spent most of her working hours pleasantly out in the open.

When Using Rhubarb

If rhubarb is allowed to stand in boiling water for a few minutes after being cut up for a pie, it will partially lose the exceedingly sour taste and the pie will not have that strong flavor sometimes objected to. Mix sugar, flour and rhubarb together before filling the crust, and the liability of the juice's boiling out will be reduced. Should a little of the juice escape a handful of salt thrown on it will stop the smoke and odor, the juice will cook up with the salt and come off the oven readily when burned to a crisp. As the home-grown rhubarb gets older and more tart, add a pinch of soda to the boiling water and let stand five minutes and it will save a bit of sugar and improve the taste.

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CALIFORNIA'S ARISTOCRAT Lemon Soap
Preserves its pure odor to the last, does not break up, eliminates the lemon wash after the shampoo, lathers abundantly in the hardest water. Write today. Made in California and distributed through
J. E. F. Distributing Co.
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Stationery of Character — Distinctively Different
$1.00 Big Value Stationery
250 Sheets 100 Envelopes
HIGH Grade White Bond paper which is "distinctively different" in character and finish from the ordinary bond, and has an unusually smooth writing surface; packed in a neat box with a beautiful Floral Blotter. Just the thing for your personal correspondence or for the student at school. Also suitable for professional use. Makes an ideal birthday gift to a friend.
Name and Address Printed FREE! on top center of sheet, 6¾ x 7 inches, and on flap of envelope to match, up to 4 lines, in rich, dark blue ink, in Engravers Gothic. WE PAY POSTAGE. Send your name and address (printed clearly) with $1.00 (west of Denver and outside U. S. $1.10) and will send it promptly. Money refunded if not satisfied.
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1 box	$1.25	$1.35	$1.50
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5 FINEST MONTHLY ROSES $1.95 Postpaid
Strong-Rooted 2-or 3-Yr.-Old Bushes Nearly 2 Feet High
Every bush has already bloomed
GUARANTEED
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ACT NOW —low price holds good only till limited number of collections is sold. Send $1.95 today—all five bushes mailed postpaid to your home when planting season opens. Add 10c beyond the Mississippi.
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"Cook Enjoys the HERRICK"
A Great Help in the Kitchen
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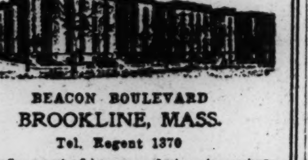

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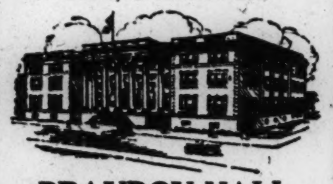

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Beautifully located in the Park; two blocks from Symphony Hall and Huntington Ave. car lines; reasonable rates, with or without meals.

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The Post Road Tour and The Cape Cod Tour

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Single rooms with bath and rooms en suite

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A number of most desirable apartments now available for occupancy.

American Plan Dining Service $16 per week.

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To anticipate your wants and give you all the comforts of a cultured home—is the constant endeavor of these two distinguished hotels.

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MOTOR to New Bedford via Blue Hills, Stoughton and Taunton; or via Quincy, Abington, Bridgewater and Middleboro over excellent roads—through beautiful scenery.

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Saturday and Sunday Nights at the

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ENJOY Sunday motoring to Newport, R. I., or along Buzzards Bay through beautiful Mattapoisett, Marion, Wareham, Onset, and other old Cape Cod towns.

Special Week-End Rate

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Provincetown, Mass.

NOW OPEN

The New Central House, one of the largest hotels in Provincetown, is the only hotel situated on the water's edge. A three-story piazza overlooks the historic Main St., while the triple balconies in the rear afford a perfect view of the beautiful Cape Cod harbor. The hotel is run on the American plan and every guest room is an outside room with hot and cold running water, all having air and sunshine. For further information and booklet address

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Boating, Bathing, Golf, Fishing

Comfortable Rooms—Excellent Table—at the water's edge

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Is pleasantly located in a most picturesque section of the Berkshire Hills at

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WE PLEASE PARTICULAR PEOPLE

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WINCHENDON, MASS.

Golf—Swimming Pool—Orchestra

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Spend This Summer at the Hotel ASPINWALL

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High and cool in the Berkshires. Exceptional equipment and service insure a delightful sojourn.

May we send interesting booklet?

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Overlooking Plymouth Rock and the Bay on water's edge

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OPEN YEAR ROUND

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A Hotel of Distinctive Superiority

Plenty of Fishing in nearby lakes and streams.

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MRS. J. A. MANION

Open the year round

An inn devoted to comfort and refinement for week-ends and auto parties.

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Located in the old New England village of Barnstable, Mass. The Inn still retains the atmosphere and furnishings of 150 years ago, and with its added modern conveniences makes it an ideal place to spend week-ends or a spring vacation. JOS. G. TURPIN, Mgr.

Motor Out to Natick

Over 17 miles of good roads for that tasty, well-prepared meal.

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South Natick, Mass.

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A clean and modern "Inn," serving the tourist on the "North Shore." Directly on water, at end of shore drive.

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Open May 22. BROWN & TOWARD

The Ferguson

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Possessing peculiar and distinctive charm which is apparent from the moment you enter its doors.

Here is combined the modern idea of service in its highest degree with the fine old school ideals of hospitality.

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Manomet Bluffs, Plymouth, Mass.

Ocean and sandy beach at edge of hotel land. Strictly home cooking. Rates $25 to $30

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Same ownership management for 21 years.

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Half Way Down Cape Cod

240 acres of play ground. A mile of fine white sandy beach. Bathing at any time of the day. Ideal for motor and permanent guests. New garage.

Plan your over night stop here.

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and COTTAGES

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NEAR LEWIS BAY

Open May 29 for Season

We advise booking now for Memorial Day.

Special rates for June and September.

Send for Booklet P. T. MORIN, Prop.

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Rates not excessive. J. F. WALEKER

Quaint Cape Cod

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and Cottages

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37th Season

Will Open May 28th

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The Distinctive Boston House

One of the most homelike hotels in the world.

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Overlooking Ocean and Good Beach.

Land and Water Sports

FRESH VEGETABLES AND SEA FOOD

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Opp. Y. M. C. A.

Every Room has Private Bath.

Single $2.50-$3.50, Double $3 to $5.

From $14 Weekly

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About a block from the Christian Science Church.

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CAPE COD

Now Open CHARLES H. BROWN

MAINE

PASSACONAWAY INN

YORK CLIFFS, MAINE

Beautifully situated on a large estate overlooking the ocean.

Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, horseback riding, fishing.

Rates $6.00 per day up.

$35.00 per week up.

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23 PREBLE ST. PORTLAND, ME.

Cafeteria and Dining Room

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ALSO GRAY'S INN, JACKSON, WHITE MTS., N. H.

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Visit historic Castine at headwaters of Penobscot Bay. A delightful place for a restful vacation. Golf, boating, canoeing, driving. Weekly or season rates. Booklet.

Fine table; excellent service; veg. from own garden; abundance of sea food.

MISS ALBERTA T. THOMAS

Ownership-Management.

A Beautiful Place Is

Whitehall

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Mountains, Lakes and Ocean

Golf and Yacht. Fireproof Garage

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Overlooking Casco Bay

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New dining rooms; private baths; bathing from house; booklet; opens June 20.

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MAINE

4 Miles from Rockland

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A SUMMER HOME OF DISTINCTION, CATERING TO THE FEW.

Directly on Casco Bay

A dozen cottages skirt the shore, with meals served in The Old Homestead.

Rates $26.50 per week and up

Booklet on Application.

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TALLWOOD

MARANACOOK MAINE

Excellent Table. Snappy Orchestra. Dancing. Movies. Tennis, Golf, Bowling, Bathing, Canoeing. Hydroplane. Farm Products. May 1st-Oct. 1st, $30-$35 weekly. Game fishing. Booklets. Furnished Cottages.

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A charming seashore and country resort not excelled on the Maine Coast. Noted for its wonderful combination of country and ocean scenery. GOLF TENNIS CROQUET

Special rates to July 15th.

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Opposite Bushnell Park

"One of New England's most satisfying hotels." Quiet and refined. Famous as an eating place. The Heublein Garage has accommodations for fifty cars.

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An attractive summer hotel on the water. Bathing, tennis, music, saddle horses.

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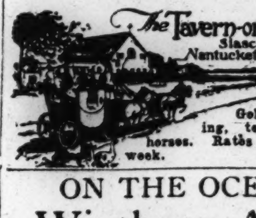

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Golf, surf bathing, tennis, saddle horses. Rates $30 to $50 a week.

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WINTHROP HIGHLANDS, MASS.

21 minutes to Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New London Inn

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A country hotel located in a beautiful New England village near Lake Sunapee. Good rooms. Nearly every room has private bath. Good food. Good service.

ON THE IDEAL TOUR OPEN THE YEAR 'ROUND

Illustrated booklet on request.

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The WENTWORTH

BY-THE-SEA

THREE MILES FROM PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

A modern resort hotel catering to an exclusive clientele and furnishing every attraction for recreation and enjoyment.

Season June 26 to September 10

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Hotel Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H.

Granliden Hotel

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Selected Clientele

New Golf Course

Over night week end train service

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Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Mountain Climbing, Saddle Horses, Dancing.

COTTAGES FOR RENT. ATTRACTIVE JULY AND SEASON RATES.

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J. Thomas Russell, Prop. Also Hotel Russell, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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Delightfully situated in the foothills of the mountains overlooking beautiful Lake Chocorua.

An ideal place for the entire summer vacation. Well located for the tourist stop—on main road to Bretton Woods. Boating, bathing, tennis, mountain climbing, garage. *Booklet*—A. B. ATWOOD, Prop.

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Open May 29 P. O. Manchester, N. H.

On Eastern Slope of Uncanoonuc Mountain

Catering to a comfortable family of congenial people.

Enjoy fresh vegetables, eggs, milk and cream from our own farm.

Every home comfort and a superb location for families with children.

Guests have Golf privileges at the new Manchester Country Club.

Why go farther?

200 Guests—Attractive Rates

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(Pine Grove Springs)

Spofford, New Hampshire

The Board of Directors admit of a limited patronage during the season when accommodations are not in demand by members or their guests.

Every recreational and amusement feature of a high-class resort

Information upon request

Personal direction

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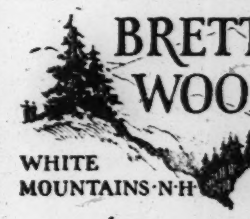

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FAMOUS FOR GOLF

2 COURSES 27 HOLES

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OPEN JUNE 25th

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON

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2 WEST 45TH STREET, ROOM 308

INDIAN CAVE LODGE CAMPS

Opens June 28

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Lake Sunapee's New Hotel consists of the MAIN LODGE AND NINE CAMPS. Rooms with and without bath. Salmon, Trout and Bass Fishing, Boating, Canoeing, Sailing, Motor Boating, Bathing, Golf.

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Opens June 20. Trout fishing, tennis, bathing, climbing and other out-of-doors recreation. Special rates to July 15. Cottages for rent.

Addr. LOUISE B. CRAIG, Conway, N. H.

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TYPICAL OF WHAT A RESORT IN THE MOUNTAINS SHOULD BE. Ideal location with a regular clientele appealing particularly to families contemplating an extended stay.

Barron Hotel Company

Season June 16 to Oct. 1

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WHITE MTS. N.H.

Concord, New Hampshire

Home of

EAGLE HOTEL

Seventy-five miles from Boston.

One hundred miles from White Mountains.

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North Woodstock, N.H.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

Open June 14th—1000 ft. elevation.

REMODELED AND ENLARGED for 1924 season. Also New Dance Pavilion, Golf, Tennis, Concert and Dance Orchestra.

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Management

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WINNISQUAM CAMPS

Delightful Now!

COME to these camps—situated on beautiful Lake Winnisquam—and enjoy life to the utmost.

New—Spic and Span!

Sleep in refreshing new tent houses, in spic and span cabins, or in the main house.

Commodious living room and dining room in main house. Adults only.

Rates: $20 to $25 a week.

Train service via B. & M. R. R. to Winnisquam or Laconia.

Write for further details

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On the lake, amid the mountains of southern New Hampshire. Delightful for week-ends over May 30th and June 17th. 100 miles from Boston. Sports include golf, swimming, tennis, canoeing and horseback riding. Hammond's Teddy Bear Orchestra and dancing. Opens May 29. Booklet on request.

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Near Mt. Kearsarge. Open May 29

Many fine walks and drives. Automobiles for hire. Golf. Tennis. Orchestra. Best of drinking water. Our Own Farm. Write for Booklet.

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NEW LONDON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

OPEN MAY 25

Make reservation now for the summer. If not acquainted write for booklet.

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HOTELS AND RESORTS

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This summer, vacationists are more eager than ever to experience Greater Chateau Frontenac. Its tower is now complete—with the view that commands an empire. This summer, romanticists are keener than ever to explore Old Quebec. It is one of the most romantic spots in America...June is the time to come. For June is apple-blossom month—loved by artists and other romantic souls. They browse about the 17th Century streets—jaunt through the primitive country side—golf unhurriedly at Montmorency Falls. And in June you are *sure* of reservations... Make it June, and reserve now. Canadian Pacific, 405 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Or write Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

Greater CHATEAU FRONTENAC

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL ATOP OLD QUEBEC

NOVA SCOTIA

Spend Your Holiday This Year in Cool Nova Scotia

The Ocean Playground of a Continent

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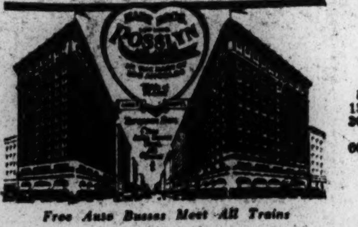

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47 Junes	66 degrees
47 Julys	70 degrees
47 Augusts	71 degrees
47 Septembers	69 degrees

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SARRE COMMERCE NEARS NEW PHASE

After Jan. 10, 1925, Region Will Form Part of Regular French Customs System

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, May 9 (Special Correspondence)—The customs system which for the moment gives the inhabitants of the Sarre district a régime of favor will expire in January, 1925. It is asserted that since 1920 the commerce between France and the Sarre has developed in unexpected proportions. What is the régime in vigor in the Sarre? In virtue of the Versailles Treaty the territory of the Sarre is under the French customs régime. Yet the product of the customs duties levied on the goods destined to local consumption is attributed to the budget of the territory. There is no exportation tax put on the metallurgical articles or on the coal destined to Germany, and there is none on German exportations going to the Sarre. All natural or manufactured products originating in the Sarre basin and passing to German territory are free from any customs tax, and there is reciprocity for the German products passing to the Sarre territory.

Economic Régime Ends in January

There is, moreover, another clause which is the most important of all: during the five years starting from the date of application of the Versailles Treaty (Jan. 10, 1920) the articles produced in the Sarre basin are freely imported into Germany, and reciprocally. It is this economic régime which will end on Jan. 10, 1925. After that date the Sarre will be part of the French customs system and will cease to benefit from a régime of favor which was awarded it during the period of transition.

It is during that period of transition that the commerce between France and the Sarre has greatly developed. The statistics of 1923, compared with those of 1922, offer encouraging results. French imports in the Sarre were raised to 967,810,000,000 francs in 1923, as against 365,830,000,000 francs in 1922. The progress of the exportation from the Sarre is less apparent on account of the strike consecutive to the occupation of the Ruhr, which paralyzed the coal works for a long time. Nevertheless, exports to France show an increase of 57,410,000,000 francs in 1923 over 1922.

In the first few months of 1924 the exportation increased in an extraordinary fashion, reaching the figure of 231,121,000,000, as against 78,469,000,000 at the same epoch in 1923. The augmentation of the French imports is less marked. It passes from 113,274,000,000 to 142,924,000,000, which shows an advantage of 29,650,000,000.

Importance of Sarre Commerce

In the same period the figures of the Franco-German commerce were, for German exportation into France, 524,342,000,000 francs, against 239,713,000,000 for the preceding year; and for French exportation into Germany 268,213,000,000 in the first few months of 1924, against 139,783,000,000 in the first two months of 1923. These figures emphasize the enormous importance of the Sarre in French economics.

Foodstuffs contribute in a large part to the French exportations into the Sarre. Fresh and frozen meat, salted foods, preserved meat, fats, milk, cereals and flour, rice; dry, green, and preserved vegetables; potatoes, table fruit, vegetable oils, vegetable fats, fodder and bran, all show considerable augmentation, particularly potatoes, of which exportation has increased ten-fold, and that of fruit and sugar twenty-fold.

The importation of ores has not been greatly modified. It has only increased by 56,636 tons in 1923 compared with 1922. But the motor-car imports have developed considerably, passing from 271 tons in 1922 to 1533 tons in 1923. Those of petrols, of mineral oils, have passed from 2509 tons to 5014; those of chemical products from 28,143 tons to 43,723; of wood from 58,872 to 171,997,000 feet; of coke and coal (during passive resistance) from 62,582 tons to 265,500.

With regard to exportation from the Sarre into France, it is naturally coal which is all-important with 3,281,353 tons instead of 3,598,610 in the preceding year. The figures for bitumen, tar, and asphalt are 22,689 tons against 13,037 in 1922; for cast-iron 3400 tons against 4285; for iron and steel 321,965 tons against 338,132; for pottery and crockery 40,599 against 31,068; for glassware 14,287 against 15,104, and for tools 36,656 against 31,058.

These figures clearly show that far from competing with the French production, the basin of the Sarre will be for France an important market for its agricultural produce.

AIR LINE INITIATED FROM ROTTERDAM TO DANISH CAPITAL

THE HAGUE, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—The air line from Rotterdam to Copenhagen was opened recently in the presence of a number of Government and other officials. Three airplane squadrons consisting each of five planes, had arrived from the military airdrome at Soesterberg. They showed, by skillful evolutions, their mastership in the air, and so did two baby planes of the "Holland" type.

The new Fokker passenger plane is destined for service between Amsterdam and Paris. It affords room for eight passengers, besides the pilot and the mechanic. Exactly at the time scheduled the Copenhagen machine arrived, having made the trip in six hours, exclusive of the time for calls at Hamburg and Amsterdam. The Swedish Ambassador, Baron Adlercreutz, and his wife were on board.

In the near future direct lines between London and Copenhagen via Rotterdam, and between Paris and Copenhagen via Rotterdam will be opened.

Trio Orchestra of Young Ladies

would like engagement for the summer. Music for Concert and Dancing.

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TWILIGHT TALES

Paddy's Surprise Party

PADDY and Pluto were great friends. Paddy lived with Mother-dear in the big white house at the end of the street, and Pluto lived all alone in his little hut next to the house of Tony, the shoemaker, further down the block, and Pluto was Tony's dog, and he watched the shoe shop when Tony went out.

Paddy liked to play with Pluto, after school, and brought him bread to eat. Pluto was always hungry, as dogs are, for Tony could not give him much to eat, not having much himself.

Paddy felt sorry for Pluto and wanted to give him a piece of meat, for Tony could not give Pluto much meat and Paddy knew that dogs like meat more than anything else.

"I wish I had some pennies to buy Pluto some meat, Mother-dear," Paddy said one day to his mother, shaking his little bank, which was empty.

"If you save your pennies, instead of buying candy for yourself, you will soon have enough to buy a piece of meat for Pluto," replied his mother.

"I will try to save them," Paddy promised.

Paddy liked candy, and whenever he passed the little store on the corner he would stop to look at the cute rabbits and ducks and chicks, made of sugar and chocolate, which were in the show window. Most of all he wanted the big rabbit sitting on its hind legs, but he could not save up enough pennies to buy it.

"I wish Uncle Ned would buy me that rabbit when he comes again. I wish he would come today," said Paddy to himself.

Uncle Ned always brought some toy or candy when he came, but Paddy never knew what it would be, so he called it his surprise party.

When Paddy came home from school that day, sure enough there was Uncle Ned. Paddy climbed up on his knees and asked, "What did you bring me today, Uncle Ned?"

But Uncle Ned shook his head. "I had no time to get anything for your surprise party today; take this and get something yourself."

Paddy looked at the bright new quarter dollar Uncle Ned put into his hand. "Now I can get that rabbit," he said and ran off.

As he passed Tony's shop, Pluto barked, which was his dog-way of saying, "Come here, Paddy."

So Paddy ran up to him, and Pluto jumped and sniffed around for the bread he was expecting. But Paddy did not have any, and poor Pluto seemed so very hungry. Paddy looked at the quarter Uncle Ned had given him. He knew he could buy a lot of bread with it for Pluto, and perhaps also a bit of meat. So he forgot about the rabbit he wanted for himself and ran to the butcher's, where he got a big piece of meat and a nice bone for Pluto, and this was the best meal Pluto had in a long time. Then Paddy ran home to Uncle Ned, feeling as jolly as a sand-boy.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Rôle Played by France

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

By her acts of brutality committed in the Rhineland, on the Ruhr, in the Palatinate and in the Saar region, France has disillusioned a large number of former friends who are beginning to see her real intentions, and while there are still those who stoutly maintain that Germany instigated the war, that innocent France should be protected, that the Versailles Treaty is based on justice, and so on, their number is rapidly decreasing. While Germany has all the time welcomed the fullest investigation of her pre-war diplomacy, France has preferred to ask to be excused from contributing her share toward that end. Just the same, time will tell the story. Much as we may like the individual Frenchman and appreciate France's part toward the world's spiritual advancement, the rôle she played in European history is anything but flattering to the Nation as a whole. A few citations will illustrate how men of different nationalities, including the French, have entertained identical views on France, her policies and the character of her leaders. The following examples will serve:

These words were written by Thomas Carlyle, the English historian, in a letter to The Times of London, in 1870: "During 400 years no nation had neighbors as bad as Germany had in the French. They always showed themselves arrogant, insatiable, rapacious and non-conciliatory, ready to attack at any time. Germany had to stand their taunts and provocations during all these years."

This is taken from the New York American in 1923: "Since the days of Charlemagne the French have been a militaristic people, they were constantly making war on other nations, invading their territories. After defeating them, they robbed and plundered them."

Camille Rousset, French historian, member of the French Academy in 1871, writing in his "Histoire de Louvois," states his opinion of his countrymen as follows: "Since the days of the Romans no nation has shown an equal passion for conquest as the French. It did not make any difference to them whether they were right or wrong. . . . In making conquests nothing counted but the success of the moment, extension of the frontier, satisfaction for their conceit."

Francesco Nitti, Italian statesman, expresses the feelings of the great majority of Italians, when saying: "France has fought more wars than any other country in Europe. In the hour of danger and defeat she appeals to democracy and humanity. In the hour of victory she reveals the narrowest nationalism and imperialism. Poincaré always advocated violence and war. The Treaty of Versailles is the shame of modern civilization. It is an act of robbery and violence and in a great measure the work of France."

These are a few specimens out of many opinions of a like character. They speak for themselves.

R. SCHELLENS.
469 Homer Avenue, Palo Alto, Calif.

The "Epidemic" in California

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial in reference to the so-called foot-and-mouth epidemic in California was much appreciated here and I hope will receive wide circulation by other papers as well.

In reference to the automobiles, I would say that a friend in coming from Modesto, which is towards the northern part of this state, had to run his auto many times through a "dip" and at one place the occupants were required to walk through it as well, but the officials stated it would not be necessary for the children to do so—only the adults!

On the boulevard between Lynwood and Long Beach, a "dip" or disinfecting place was constructed and used for a few days; then a guard, operating 24 hours per day, was placed there to keep autoists from going through it! The taxpayers, of course, paid the bills, eventually.

In the language of the street, "Can you beat it?"

BEULAH L. LOTT.
P. O. Box 95, Lynwood, Calif.

Regarding the Schick Test

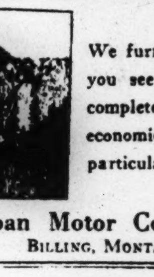
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In The Christian Science Monitor of May 8 there is a report of an address delivered by me at the New England Health Institute giving a somewhat misleading impression which, I hope, you will permit me to correct. I did not for a moment question the value of the Schick test as applied to the control of diphtheria among school children. What I actually said was that the Schick testing of school children comes too late to be of maximum value because most of the fatalities from diphtheria occur before school age. I therefore urged that children should be immunized at the age of 1 year instead of waiting until they went to school.

C. E. A. WINSLOW,
Professor of Public Health.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

TOURS

Drive Your Own Party Thru Yellowstone Park



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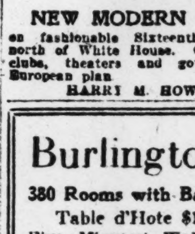

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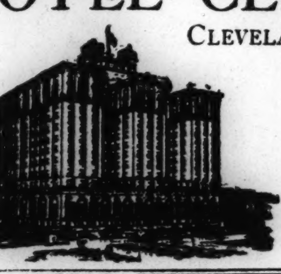

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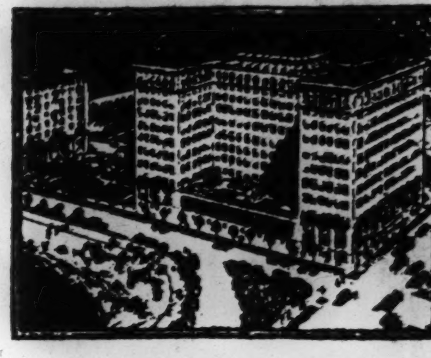

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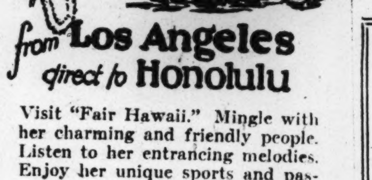

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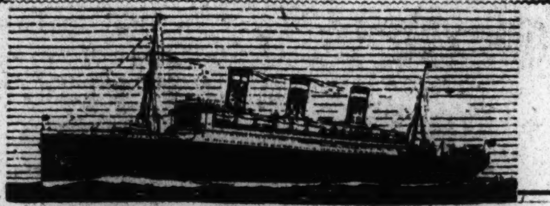

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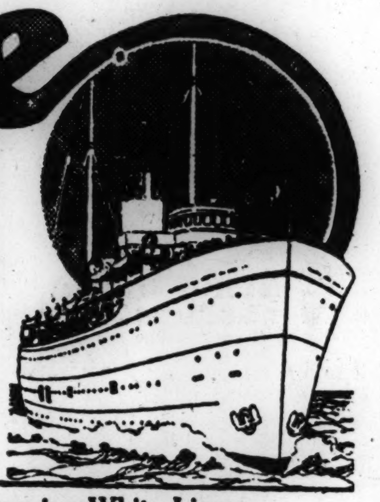

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1891—Harvard	85	27
1892—Harvard	61	51
1893—Harvard	67	45
1894—Yale	59	53
1895—Yale	65	47
1896—No meet.		
1897—Yale	80	24
1898—Harvard	56	48
1899—Harvard	54¼	41¾
1900—Harvard	62½	41½
1901—Yale	57	47
1902—Harvard	61½	42½
1903—Yale	58	46
1904—Yale	57 7-12	46 5-12
1905—Yale	65 1-6	38 5-6
1906—Harvard	57½	46½
1907—Harvard	55½	48½
1908—Yale	60⅛	43⅞
1909—Yale	55⅛	48⅞
1910—Harvard	52½	51½
1911—Yale	59½	44½
1912—Harvard	71	33
1913—Yale	56	48
1914—Yale	66½	37½
1915—Harvard	53	51
1916—Yale	63 1-3	40 2-3
1917—No meet.		
1918—No meet.		
1919—Yale	64¼	52¾
1920—Yale	84½	32½
1921—Yale	62 1-3	54 2-3
1922—Harvard	70 13-15	64 2-15
1923—Yale	89½	45½

Yale 17, Harvard 13.

Harvard and Yale Universities meet in the Harvard Stadium in their thirty-first annual dual track and field meet tomorrow afternoon, with the Blue team favored over the Crimson. Harvard, according to experts, is given an outside chance, but that means that every man must do his best, if not better, or Yale is sure to win. Harvard has won only 13 of the past 29 meetings, Yale capturing the others. Remembering the 89½-to-45½ defeat the Crimson received from Yale last year, the Cambridge athletes are out to push Yale to the last event. For the first time in the history of these meets, the freshmen will hold their dual competition in conjunction with the varsity. The field events open the competition tomorrow at 2 o'clock, and the freshman and varsity competitions will intermingle.

Harvard's teams are resting today, while Yale's, consisting of some 32 freshmen and varsity athletes, not including coaches and managers, are scheduled to arrive at 2:30 this afternoon. The Blue will put up at the Hotel Lenox.

In the dashes the Crimson is not likely to fare very well. L. L. Robb '25, R. L. Hyatt '24 and J. H. Broome '26, are the best dashmen available, and no one of them is a sure 10-second man for the 100 or 23-second man for the 220, while Yale can place B. M. Norton '26S, who, when in any kind of condition, should run away from the Harvard sprinters. Yale also has John Locks '24 to count on in the 100: he is a consistent third-place man, finishing that way last year against Harvard and this year against Princeton. The dual record of 9 4-5s. is quite safe this year.

With R. G. Allen '26 of Harvard out of the 440, just when he was ready to turn in his best race of the year, according to Coach E. L. Farrell, the Crimson looks to be practically out of this event. Capt. J. E. Merrill, F. P. Kane '26, L. E. Bunker '25 or possibly Broome will be called upon to cover the vacancy left by Allen, but they are not sure place men. The New Haven contingent has a plentiful supply of quarter-milers, headed by C. S. Gage '25, G. W. Chapman '24S and R. B. Clark '26S. With Gage right, Allen would have to do better than ever to win. Against Princeton this year the New Haven man won in 50 4-5s., with Chapman and Clark finishing second and third. Princeton won first and second away from Harvard, but the time was 3-5s. faster.

Harvard will have its inning when the half-milers toe the mark, for J. N. Watters, Crimson sophomore, is rapidly developing into one of the best in the country. J. O. Geilfus '25 and Capt. M. K. Douglas '24S of Yale will do well to place at all, for following Watters is W. L. Chapin '24 and H. R. Kobes '26, either one capable of doing about as well as Yale's entrants.

Both Watters and B. R. Cutcheon '25 are scheduled for the mile, according to Coach Farrell, and in that event it looks as if Yale would do well to score a point. Cutcheon easily does 4m. 29s. and if pushed should better it. Watters, however, will have to keep close to Cutcheon as will A. L. Coburn '24, cross-country captain, to shut out Yale. Captain Douglas should not be far behind for Yale.

W. L. Tibbetts '26 is now due for his best race of the year in the two-mile, but with T. N. Tracey and Mead Treadwell '24 of Yale running under 10m. the Crimson ace will have real competition. Harvard is short on two-milers of the Tibbetts kind and another place man is hard to find. W. C. Harrison Jr. '25 and L. W. Ryan '26 have done pretty well all year and one of them may capture a third.

Jefferson Fletcher '24 is Harvard's whole show in the high and low hurdles and although he failed to produce better than third against Princeton he is doing exceptionally well this week and may come through for a first in one or both. J. L. Combs '26 and Kane are other low-hurdle men, but the former is hardly fit to do his best, while the latter is depended upon more for the 440 and high hurdles. W. L. Learson '26, W. E. Reycroft '24 and Kane are all possible starters for the 220.

Either R. D. Gerould '24, Hyatt, Charles Jenney Jr. '26 or J. M. Greeley should win the high jump for Harvard. Greeley has just returned to active competition and may not be able to do his best, but all the others have been doing over 5ft. 8in., and Yale is having a hard time reaching that height.

There is no question about W. A. Comins '25S, Yale, winning the broad jump with jumps of over 23ft. Harvard's best, Hyatt, can do over 22ft. Third place should be between D. L. Quirk and Yale's entrants. Pierson Neiman '26 of Harvard was coming along finely and might have been a place man but for carelessness on his part this week eliminating him as a competitor.

It appears like first and second places for Yale in the pole vault with two men able to clear the bar easily at 12 ft. L. O. Combs '26, is the best the Crimson has but his best years are to come and he is having difficulty now doing 11ft. W. T. Reidy '25, like Combs, finds 11ft. pretty high.

C. A. C. Eastman '24 is conceded the 16-pound shot put for Harvard with a put of 46ft. Second and third place will be a question until the final put of the other contestants.

Another first, which should easily be Harvard, is in the discus, for C. C. Carpenter '24 ranges from 133ft. to 152ft., the lowest of which is far beyond Yale's best. Second and third place, again, remain in question, for Harvard is weak in other discus men. F. K. Kernan Jr. '24 and R. M. C. Greenidge will give E. C. Bench '25 of Yale sufficient opposition in the javelin and one or both are likely to beat the Yale man, for it is their year to score against Yale, and both are anxious to make a lasting impression. C. A. Earl '25 or E. M. Lufkin '25 should win the hammer throw for Yale easily. The present records follow:

100-Yard Dash—9⅘s.
W. A. Shick Jr., 1902-05 .... Harvard
E. A. Teschner, 1916 .... Harvard

220-Yard Dash—21⅕s.
R. C. Foster, 1909 .... Harvard

120-Yard Hurdles—15⅖s.
R. S. Whitney, 1922 .... Harvard

220-Yard Hurdles—23⅘s.
J. G. Willis, 1902 .... Harvard

440-Yard Dash—48s.
Westmore Willcox Jr., 1915 .... Harvard

880-Yard Run—1m. 54s.
G. E. Brown, 1914 .... Yale

1-Mile Run—4m. 19⅘s.
J. W. Burke, 1922 .... Harvard

2-Mile Run—9m. 34⅕s.
J. W. Overton, 1915 .... Yale

16-Pound Shot—46ft.
C. A. C. Eastman, 1923 .... Harvard

16-Pound Hammer—162ft. 3½in.
Theodore Cable, 1913 .... Harvard

Running High Jump—6ft. 3in.
R. W. Landon, 1920 .... Yale

Running Broad Jump—24ft. 4in.
E. O. Gourdin, 1921 .... Harvard

Pole Vault—12ft. 6½in.
F. T. Nelson, 1910 .... Yale

Throwing the Discus—135ft.
C. C. Carpenter, 1923 .... Harvard

Throwing the Javelin—181ft. 10¼in.
C. H. Storrs Jr., 1923 .... Yale

Jury of Appeals for the Olympic Games

Paris, May 23

THE general committee of the Olympic Games has appointed a jury of appeals, which will deal with all protested decisions in the Olympic Games. The verdict of the jury, which will consists of Jules Rimet, president, and G. Mauro, Italy; Count D'Oultremont, Belgium; M. Jurgensen, Sweden and Herr Fischer, Hungary, will be final.

MISS HOLLINS IS A BIG FAVORITE

Meets Mrs. J. L. Anderson in Metropolitan Golf Final

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., May 23—Miss Marion Hollins, United States woman golf champion in 1921 and metropolitan district champion in 1913 and 1919, is a decided favorite to recapture the latter title today on the links of the Cherry Valley Club when she meets Mrs. J. L. Anderson of the home club, in the final round.

In the three matches which Miss Hollins has played previous to today's final, she has the remarkable record of having lost only four holes. She kept up her victorious march toward the championship yesterday when she advanced to the final round by decisively conquering Miss Marie Jenney of North Hempstead, L. I., 5 and 4, in the semifinals.

The former national champion now carrying the colors of the Westbrook Club, East Islip, L. I., continued to display the brilliant game that has swept aside all opposition so far. Miss Jenney, however, did somewhat better than Miss Hollins' other opponents by winning two holes before succumbing.

Mrs. Anderson reached the final by eliminating Miss Elise McMahon of Scarborough, N. Y., in the other semifinal yesterday by sinking a 12-foot putt for a birdie 3 to square the match at the eighteenth hole, and then winning on the first extra hole. The summary.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, defeated Miss Marie Jenney, North Hempstead, 5 and 4.

Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley, defeated Miss Elise McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up (19 holes).

MINNESOTA DEFEATS INDIANA NINE, 13-3

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 23 (Special)—The University of Minnesota baseball team decisively defeated that of Indiana University here yesterday 13 to 3. Minnesota started early and scored four runs in the first inning off L. J. Hord '26, pitching for the Crimson. Minnesota again found Hord in the second inning and Coach L. S. Mann was obilged to send G. S. Rust '26 into the game. He was able to hold the Gophers for the third and fourth innings but they found him for three runs in the fifth and sixth, and John Zivich '26, went in to finish the game. Zivich hit a triple to left field in the sixth, and scored later on a long fly by W. V. Wickterman '24. With six men at bat in the eighth, Indiana was able to score two runs before the rally ended.

Frank Ecklund '24, playing first base for the Gophers, was responsible for the only home run of the game, when he hit one in the eighth, driving in two runs ahead of him. Peter Guzy '26, star pitcher for Minnesota, who played right field on account of his hitting ability, counted for a run in the first and drove in two runs in the sixth. H. J. Ascher '26 at shortstop and J. W. Hall '26 at second base contributed much to the Gophers' game by their heavy and consistent hitting. Ascher has been hitting at .414, and Hall at .464.

R. Racey '26, left fielder for the Gophers, made two triples. The only double play of the game was E. R. Irwin '26, on second, to P. B. Parker '25, at first base. L. E. Macer '25 made two brilliant catches in left field in the eighth. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Minnesota	4	2	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	13	13	4
Indiana	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	5	5

Batteries—Huffman and Christgau; Hord, Rust, Zivich and Moomaw. Umpires—Meyers and Rife. Time—2h. 12m.

CHURCH CUP TENNIS STARTS AT MERION

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—New York, Boston and Philadelphia tennis stars will contest for honors today and tomorrow on the turf courts of the Merion Cricket Club in the annual team matches for the Church Cup. New York, present holder of the trophy, plays Boston today and the winner will meet Philadelphia tomorrow.

W. T. Tilden, United States champion, heads the Philadelphia aggregation. Others are R. N. Williams 2d., W. F. Johnson, Leonard Beekman, C. H. Fischer, S. W. Pearson and G. C. Shafer.

W. M. Washburn is captain of the New York team, other members of which will be selected from among Vincent Richards, Dean Mathey, F. T. Anderson, H. G. M. Kelleher, Dr. George King, Zenzo Shimizu, S. H. Voshell, H. A. Throckmorton and Samuel Hardy.

Boston is represented by a well-balanced team made up of N. W. Niles, L. B. Rice, J. M. Davies, Dr. G. C. Caner, P. B. Hawk, I. C. Wright, H. R. Guild and F. B. Fenno.

STEVENS ELECTS EINBECK

NEW YORK, May 23—The Stevens Institute of Technology lacrosse team has elected F. A. Einbeck '25 captain of the squad for next season. Einbeck played at point on the Engineers' team during the past season. More than half of this season's Stevens squad will be available next year.

WILSON AND SAGALOWSKI FAVORED TO REACH FINAL

Semifinals in Both Singles and Doubles of Big Ten Tennis Expected Today

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	College
1894	C. B. Neel	Chicago
1895	C. B. Neel	Chicago
1896	W. S. Bond	Chicago
1897	W. S. Bond	Chicago
1898	H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1899	P. D. McQuiston	Chicago
1900	H. N. Gottlieb	Chicago
1901	H. T. Danforth	Michigan
1902	H. T. Danforth	Michigan
1903	H. T. Danforth	Michigan
1904	Reuben Hunt	Michigan
1905	C. L. Garnett	Chicago
1906	W. T. Hayes	Cornell, Ia.
1907	P. R. Gray	Chicago
1908	J. A. Ross	Chicago
1909	John Adams	Minnesota
1910	P. E. Gardner	Chicago
1911	J. J. Armstrong	Minnesota
1912	J. J. Armstrong	Minnesota
1913	A. L. Green	Chicago
1914	A. M. Squair	Chicago
1915	C. A. Carran	Ohio State
1916	A. J. Lindauer	Chicago
1917	W. H. Becker	Illinois
1918	R. W. Pike	Chicago
1919	W. K. Wesbrook	Michigan
1920	W. K. Wesbrook	Michigan
1921	F. E. Bastian	Indiana
1922	F. R. Myers	Illinois
1923	C. C. Merkle	Michigan

(DOUBLES)

Year	Winners	College
1894	Phillip Rand-W. S. Bond	Chicago
1895	W. S. Bond-C. B. Neel	Chicago
1896	W. S. Bond-C. B. Neel	Chicago
1897	W. S. Bond-Phillip Rand	Chicago
1898	P. D. and H. M. McQuiston	Chicago
1899	F. A. Perine—C. G. Maywood	Albion
1900	H. N. Gottlieb-C. D. W. Halsey	Chi.
1901	H. P. Wherry-H. T. Danforth	Mich.
1902	H. P. Wherry-R. S. St. John	Mich.
1903	R. S. St. John-W. C. Lee	Michigan
1904	Reuben Hunt-W. C. Lee	Michigan
1905	C. L. Garnett-P. R. Gray	Chicago
1906	C. L. Garnett-P. R. Gray	Chicago
1907	P. R. Gray-F. W. Carr	Chicago
1908	J. A. Ross-R. J. Hart	Chicago
1909	J. Adams-Robert Muir	Minnesota
1910	J. Adams-K. Sischo	Minnesota
1911	J. Adams-J. J. Armstrong	Minn.
1912	J. J. Armstrong-S. Stellwagen	Minn.
1913	A. M. Squair-A. L. Green	Chicago
1914	A. M. Squair-K. MacNeal	Chicago
1915	K. MacNeal-H. R. Gross	Chicago
1916	A. J. Lindauer-C. G. Clark	Chicago
1917	W. H. Becker-E. G. McKay	Illinois
1918	W. E. Widen-H. H. Adams	Minn.
1919	W. K. Wesbrook-N. B. Bartz, Jr.	Michigan
1920	H. F. Vories-Perry Segal	Chicago
1921	H. F. Vories-Perry Segal	Chicago
1922	A. A. Stagg Jr.,-A. E. Frankenstein	Chicago
1923	E. W. Wilson-A. E. Frankenstein	Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23—Favorites for the singles championship in the tennis tournament of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet in fourth-round and later in semifinal battles today on the Midway courts at University of Chicago. Doubles candidates also are expected to reach the semifinal zone today.

Possibility of E. W. Wilson '25 of Chicago and Julius Sagalowski '26 of Butler University meeting in the finals engaged the attention of followers of the matches here yesterday. Both came through the first three rounds easily. Wilson played only one match, drawing a bye in the first round and a default in the second. In the third he eliminated P. P. T. Sah '24, the Chinese player from University of Wisconsin, by a score of 8—6, 6—3. Sagalowski, who is at the foot of the bracket, while Wilson is at the head. In the first round he defeated Anthony Gonzalez '26 of Notre Dame, 6—1, 6—1, and in the second round won against R. H. Crane '25 of University of Michigan, 6—4, 6—2; In the third he eliminated E. T. Seymour '25 of Ohio State University, 6—2, 6—1. Seymour had been extended to score an endurance victory over H. G. Mitchell '25 of Chicago, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Players from University of Minnesota, who were entered, failed to report and were defaulted. PrPactically all other entrants were on hand. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—First Round

E. G. Scheuman, Indiana, defeated Donald Bayley, Minnesota, by default.

F. W. Donovan, Notre Dame, defeated C. E. Hodgman, Michigan, 6—1, 6—2.

J. W. Schmidt, Northwestern, defeated T. Baumgardner, Ohio State, 6—4, 6—4.

Julius Schwartz, Iowa, defeated J. F. Manniere, Wisconsin, 7—5, 6—3.

Lawrence Kurzrock, Butler, defeated Adolph Seidensticker, Indiana, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Julius Sagalowski, Butler, defeated Anthony Gonzales, Notre Dame, 6—1, 6—1.

R. P. Crane, Michigan, defeated Joel Carlso, Minnesota, by default.

E. T. Seymour, Ohio State, defeated S. W. Flanders, Illinois, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

H. G. Mitchell, Chicago, defeated J. J. Lutz, Iowa, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

E. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated Arndt Duvall, Minnesota, by default.

P. P. T. Sah, Wisconsin, defeated H. G. Centilivre, Notre Dame, 6—2, 6—0.

M. K. Dubash, Illinois, defeated E. G. Brick, Michigan, 6—4, 6—4.

M. I. Shapero, Ohio State, defeated W. F. Sherrill, Northwestern, 6—3, 5—7, 6—0.

W. T. Swenson, Iowa, defeated L. J. Hunt, Chicago, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

E. G. Scheuman, Indiana, defeated R. S. Johns, Illinois, 9—7, 7—5.

F. W. Donovan, Notre Dame, defeated J. W. Schmidt, Northwestern, 6—2, 6—3.

Lawrence Kurzrock, Butler, defeated Julius Schwartz, Iowa, 6—2, 6—2.

Julius Sagalowski, Butler, defeated R. P. Crane, Michigan, 6—1, 6—2.

Durand Smith, Northwestern, defeated A. T. Moulding, Wisconsin, 6—3, 8—6.

P. A. Mohler, Indiana, defeated Harry Beck, Minnesota, by default.

W. M. Goodwillie, Illinois, defeated J. P. Vose, Michigan, 6—4, 6—1.

Santiago Velasco, Notre Dame, defeated L. L. Stebbins, Wisconsin, 7—5, 6—3.

V. R. Hunter, Ohio State, defeated K. A. Valentine, Chicago, 8—6, 6—3.

E. T. Seymour, Ohio State, defeated H. G. Mitchell, Chicago, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

H. G. Logan, Indiana, defeated R. C. Brown, Northwestern, 6—3, 9—7.

Third Round

E. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated P. P. T. Sah, Wisconsin, 8—6, 6—3.

M. K. Dubach, Illinois, defeated M. I. Shapero, Ohio State, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5.

W. T. Swenson, Iowa, defeated E. G. Scheuman, Indiana, 6—3, 6—1.

P. A. Mohler, Indiana, defeated J. W. Smith, Northwestern, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

W. M. Goodwillie, Illinois, defeated Santiago Velasco, Notre Dame, 6—3, 4—6, 7—6.

H. D. Logan, Indiana, defeated V. R. Hunter, Ohio State, 10—8, 6—2.

F. W. Donovan, Notre Dame, defeated Lawrence Kurzrock, Butler, 6—1, 10—12, 6—3.

Julius Sagalowski, Butler, defeated E. T. Seymour, Ohio State, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES—First Round

A. T. Moulding and P. P. T. Sah, Wisconsin, defeated V. R. Hunter and H. L. Stahl, Ohio State, 6—2, 6—3.

M. I. Shapero and S. D. Parker, Ohio State, defeated K. A. Valentine and L. J. Hunt, Chicago, 6—4, 7—5.

J. F. Manniere and L. L. Stebbins, Wisconsin, defeated Minnesota team by default.

H. G. Centilivre and Anthony Gonzalez, Notre Dame, defeated Minnesota team by default.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	20	14	.588
New York	18	13	.581
Cincinnati	16	13	.552
Brooklyn	16	14	.533
Boston	12	14	.462
Pittsburgh	14	17	.453
St. Louis	12	17	.414
Philadelphia	10	16	.385

RESULTS THURSDAY

Chicago 6, Boston 2.
New York 7, Cincinnati 6.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	17	9	.654
Boston	16	11	.593
St. Louis	16	11	.593
Detroit	15	14	.517
Cleveland	12	14	.462
Chicago	12	14	.462
Washington	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	8	19	.296

RESULTS THURSDAY

Detroit 6, Boston 5.
New York 6, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 3, Washington 1.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

GIANTS PASS REDS IN STANDING

NEW YORK, May 23—New York went into second place in the National League standing by winning the opening game of the series with the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, 7 to 6. Both teams hit hard, and four errors by the Reds were responsible for the loss of the game. The pitchers were erratic, giving 11 bases on balls and striking out 13 batters. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	7	11	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	6	13	4

Batteries—Oeschger, Barnes, Ryan and Snyder; Luque, Sheehan, Harris and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—2h. 17m.

CUBS HOLD FIRST PLACE

CHICAGO, May 23—Chicago retained its hold on first place in the National League by defeating Boston, here, yesterday, 6 to 2. The Cubs secured a five-run advantage in the first three innings and Boston used four pinch hitters in the last four in an effort to overcome this advantage, but to no avail. Aldridge pitched an excellent game for the winners and not once did they solve his curves enough to cause any great damage. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	x	6	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Aldridge and Hartnett; Barnes, McNamara, Batchelder, Benton and O'Neil. Umpires—O'Day and McCormick. Time—1h. 53m.

PHILLIES DEFEAT CARDINALS

ST. LOUIS, May 23—A three-run lead in the first inning secured by Philadelphia was never threatened in the game with St. Louis, here, yesterday, and the Phillies won by the score of 4 to 1. The combination of Sand, Ford and Holke made three double plays for Philadelphia. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Carlson and Henline; Sothoron, Dyer and Gonzales. Umpires—Sweeney, Hart and Quigley. Time—1h. 44m.

VANCE WINS OWN GAME

PITTSBURGH, May 23—Vance, Brooklyn pitcher, won his own game in the fifth inning, yesterday, in the contest with Pittsburgh by hitting a home run with two men on bases. The final score was 4 to 2, both teams scoring in only one inning apiece.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3

Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Cooper and Gooch. Umpires—Pfirman, Powell and Moran. Time—1h. 35m.

POLO DATES CHANGED AGAIN

NEW YORK, May 23—Conflict with final examinations at Princeton University has caused another shift in the program for the national college polo championship series between the Tigers and the University of Arizona. Instead of starting next Monday, the series, which is the best two out of three games, will begin May 30 at Fort Hamilton. Subsequent contests probably will be played May 31 and June 2. The Arizona players are training for the series at Heckscher Field. They are scheduled to play the first of several practice tilts tomorrow with a picked four from the famous Meadowbrook Club.

ST. LOUIS WINS PITCHERS' BATTLE

WASHINGTON, May 23—Wingard of St. Louis won a pitching battle against Zackary of Washington here yesterday by the score of 3 to 1. Wingard, although effective in the pinches, was unsteady, giving six bases on balls. Good support by his team mates cut off many runs, as the Senators had 13 men left on bases. The victory for the Browns puts them in a tie for second place with the Red Sox. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	0
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1

Batteries—Wingard and Severeid; Zackary, Zahniser and Ruel. Umpires—Holmes, Owens and Moriarty. Time—1h. 54m.

TIGERS RALLY AND WIN IN NINTH

A ninth-inning rally in which errors played a prominent part resulted in a victory for Detroit in the final game of its series with the Boston Red Sox, yesterday, 6 to 5. The Boston hitters started off in the first inning to make it a fourth straight victory against the Tigers by scoring all their five runs on four hits and two errors. Five runs, however, were not enough to keep Detroit from winning especially when they were helped so greatly by five glaring errors. Eleven two-base hits were made in the game. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	11	2
Boston	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	5

Batteries—Stoner, Pillette, Holloway and Bassler; Fuhr and Picinick. Umpires—Evans and Nallin. Time—2h. 14m.

YANKEES STRENGTHEN POSITION

NEW YORK, May 23—Three home runs featured the victory of New York over Cleveland, here, yesterday, 6 to 3, two being made by the winners. Aside from these two hard hits, Cleveland's three pitchers held the champions well in hand, allowing only five other hits. Cleveland made one more hit than its opponents, but they were kept well scattered. New York's victory comes at an opportune time to strengthen its position in first place while the Red Sox were losing. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	x	6	7	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Hoyt and Hofmann Edwards, Smith, Shaute and Myatt. Umpires—Rowland and Ormsby. Time—1h. 38m.

WHITE SOX DEFEAT ATHLETICS

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—Chicago defeated Philadelphia, here, yesterday, 3 to 2, in a well-played, well-pitched game. Although Burns of the Athletics and Thurston pitching for Chicago were equally effective in the pinches, Burns lost the game because of his wildness giving five bases on balls. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	8	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Thurston and Schalk; Burns, Gray and Perkins. Umpires—Connolly and Dinneen. Time—1h. 50m.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Yale 10, Boston College 7.
Harvard 12, Amherst 3.
Springfield 2, Syracuse 1.
Georgia 4, North Carolina 3.
St. Lawrence 13, Hamilton 5.

EMERSON'S EIGHT TO ROW HARVARD

Cornell Picks Sophomore Crew to Race Crimson Oarsmen on Cayuga Lake Tomorrow

ITHACA, N. Y., May 23 (Special)—Cornell University's crews have been slow to develop this season, largely because of inclement weather. E. H. Emerson's eight, or the sophomore crew, that lost to Yale University on Carnegie Lake last Saturday, has come along faster than the other crews that Coach John Hoyle has experimented with from time to time, and it is this eight that has been picked to row Harvard University on Lake Cayuga tomorrow evening. There is no certainty, however, that it will go to Poughkeepsie as the Cornell varsity, though the season's showing to date is in its favor.

All of the Cornell crews are short of rowing mileage. The amount of rowing they have been able to get falls considerably short of the average. In the first place, they were late in getting out on the water. It was well toward the end of March before the weather gave them a chance to launch their shells on the inlet. There followed weeks of sharp winds, that kept all of the crews on the inlet. Here practice was limited to about a mile or a mile-and-a-half stretch, with less than three-quarters of a mile of straight rowing.

During April the crews did not get out onto the lake more than twice a week; in the last three weeks they have had better fortune, but all of them are short of work. It is the daily pull down to Crowbar and back, 10 or 12 miles, which is essential for racing days. It was obvious at Princeton that the sophomore varsity lacked the strength and stamina to give the mighty Yale eight a real battle; by Poughkeepsie time, however, Cornellians hope to see a much better crew on the water.

Contrary to the usual state of things at Ithaca, Coach Hoyle, and his assistant W. S. Newman '07, who was added to the coaching staff last winter, have had to rely mainly this spring on young oarsmen, most of them sophomores. There are not many experienced veterans available, and those that are out have failed to make much of an impression.

Coach Hoyle still hopes to make use of few of the experienced oarsmen. Three "C" men, M. W. Fillius '24, C. N. Strong '24 and H. H. Krider '25, and two junior varsity oarsmen, P. H. Travis '25 and Joseph Purcell '25, have been retained in the varsity squad, and are now rowing in the heavy varsity eight. Other men of some experience available include E A. Proctor '25, stroke of the heavy varsity crew; D. H. Krouse '25 and A. F. Dodson '26 and several others who have rowed in freshman, second or third varsity combinations.

The effort has been to develop two crews, and let them battle it out, but as far as the heavy varsity eight is concerned little progress has resulted so far. Half a dozen combinations have been attempted, made up of husky, powerful men, some of them with a good deal of experience, but so far no crew has been turned out that can develop any speed. It was one of these crews that was defeated by Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a two-mile race on Cayuga Lake May 10 by over two boat lengths. M. I. T. won this race in 11m. 6s., very slow time, even for this course. Good time is 10m. 45s.

The following week Coach Hoyle entered the Emerson varsity, or the sophomore crew, against Yale and Princeton in the Carnegie Cup race. This crew, though making a better showing than the heavy varsity, finished four boat lengths behind Yale, and three ahead of Princeton. The personnel of these two varsity eights follows:

Varsity or Sophomore Crew—Bow, Calvin Russell 2d '26; No. 2, R. C. S. Sutliffe '26; No. 3, E. L. Anderson '26; No. 4, N. G. Stagg '26; No. 5, S. T. Buckman '26; No. 6, E. W. Drew '26; No. 7, R. V. Lange '26; stroke, E. H. Emerson '26; coxswain, Richard Aronson '26.

Heavy or Second Varsity—Bow, G. A. Rauh '24; No. 2, A. F. Dodson '24; No. 3, P. E. Rapp '26; No. 4, M. W. Fillius '24; No. 5, M. H. Lingenfelter '26; No. 6, D. H. Krouse '25; No. 7, A. K. Strong '24 (commodore); stroke, E. A. Proctor '25.

C. M. Vernon '25, H. H. Krider '25, Joseph Purcell '24, and A. F. Rankin '26 are retained as substitutes.

The freshman eights are also backward, because of lack of mileage. The personnel of the crew that will row Harvard and probably go to Poughkeepsie follows:

Bow, W. W. Davies Jr.; No. 2, F. G. Davenport; No. 3, E. E. Callahan; No. 4, R. W. Butler; No. 8, D. M. Hynes; No. 6, F. A. C. Drew; No. 7, L. H. Healy; stroke, J. M. Francis Jr.; Coxswain, E. M. Krech.

Freshman retained as substitutes or fillers should the crew be reorganized include D. C. Allen, R. B. Jarvis, I. H. Taylor and R. D. Bullard.

Cornell has not as yet given up hope of making a creditable showing at Poughkeepsie, but it is apparent that the principal effort of the coaches must be to build up for the future, and for that reason most of the oarsmen retained in the varsity squad are sophomores and juniors. Few seniors are left, and very few seniors will be found in either the varsity or the junior varsity eight when the crews go to the Hudson.

J. M. Francis Jr., stroke of the freshman crew, is the third of that family to figure in Cornell rowing. His grandfather, C. S. Francis '76, won the single sculls race at Saratoga Lake in 1876 and set up a record that stood for years; his father J. M. Francis '03 of Troy, rowed in the Cornell varsity crew of 1902.

NEBRASKA WINS SECOND GAME

LINCOLN, Neb., May 22 (Special)—The University of Nebraska baseball team defeated University of Oklahoma yesterday in the second of two games played here, 10 to 1. The Scarlet and Cream opened up on W. Z. Swisher '24, Sooner pitcher, in the first two innings for seven base hits and eight runs. B. M. Lang '24, who pitched for Nebraska, let the Sooners down with three hits. L. R. Mayes '26, left fielder, saved Oklahoma from a shut-out when he made a home run in the seventh inning. Swisher was taken out of the box at the end of the second inning and J. J. Reaves '27 was put in. He was not so easy to solve, and held Nebraska to two runs.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Nebraska	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	10	11	1
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1

Batteries—B. Lang and E. Lang; Swisher, Reaves and Groom. Umpire—Lee Sipe, Lincoln. Time—2h. 1m.

Fischer to Play in Wimbledon Tennis

Philadelphia, Pa., May 23

C. H. FISHER of this city, intercollegiate tennis champion, announced today that he would compete in the British championships at Wimbledon starting June 23. He plans to sail from New York on June 7.

Fischer recently resigned from the Davis Cup and American Olympic squads because of the player-writer rule of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

DATES ARRANGED FOR POLO TESTS

Sixteen to Play for Places on United States Team

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—The first of a series of tryout matches for the candidates for the United States pony polo team which is to meet an English four in a series of international matches this summer will take place this afternoon at the Philadelphia Country Club. Other matches will be played Saturday, Tuesday and Wednesday. All, except Tuesday's game, which will be played at the Bryn Mawr Polo Club, will take place at the Philadelphia C. C.

Arrangement for the matches with four polo teams, each made up of four candidates for the United States team competing were made public yesterday by a special committee, composed of L. E. Stoddard, chairman; H. P. Whitney, Devereux Milburn, W. A. Harriman and Maj. R. E. Strawbridge.

Three of the teams selected are handicapped at 24 goals each, the other at 20 goals. The personnel of the teams, as announced, follows:

No. 1—G. H. Earle 3d (3), Raymond Belmont (6), L. E. Stoddard (8) and A. H. Smith (3). Team handicap, 20.

No. 2—R. P. Smith Jr. (3), J. C. Cooley (5), F. M. Von Stade (6) and Devereux Milburn (1). Team handicap, 24.

No. 3—E. M. Hecksher (4), Maj. L. A. Beard (6), Morgan Belmont (6) and R. E. Strawbridge (8). Team handicap, 24.

No. 4—Maj. A. H. Wilson (6), W. A. Harriman (5), Malcolm Stevenson (9) and Barclay McFadden (4). Team handicap, 24.

ARCHERY

TWO important events each year in the sport of archery are two annual tournaments, one held by the Eastern Archery Association and the other by the National Archery Association of the United States.

The Eastern Archery Association includes in its membership only those archers living east of the Mississippi River, while any archer living in any part of the United States is eligible for membership in the national association. The annual tournament of the Eastern A. A. determines the archery championship for the eastern half of the United States, while the tournament of the National A. A. determines the archery championship for the United States.

It has been a time-honored custom for the National Association to have its tournament some time during August, usually the third week, and the date this year has been fixed as Aug. 19 to 22, inclusive. This tournament will be held at Deerfield, Mass., and the visiting archers will be quartered in the dormitories of the Deerfield Academy.

The tournament of the eastern association has usually been held either about the first of July or early in October, but this year Aug. 14, 15 and 16 have been selected as the tournament dates. It will be held at the Westchester-Biltmore Club, Rye, N. Y.

There is some question among the archers as to the advisability of having the two tournaments in successive weeks, as usually by the time an archer has shot through one tournament he is ready to take a good rest. However, for those archers coming from a long distance (and there are several that come from Chicago and the west) this arrangement has its advantages because they can take in both tournaments on the same trip.

There is a prospect this year of very keen competition for the championship honors among the men at both of these tournaments, for Dr. R. P. Elmer of the Penn A. C., the present eastern title-holder and former national champion; J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, Pa., former national title-holder; W. H. Palmer Jr. of Penn A. C., the present national champion, are all expected to compete in both tournaments, and they are pretty evenly matched. Two other archers who will be strong contenders for the championship honors are A. L. Brush of Coscob, Conn., and Rudolph Lagai of Rome, N. Y. Lagai is only 16 years old, but at the tournament of the Eastern A. A. last year he came near winning over Dr. Elmer in the American Round.

The good weather of last Saturday brought about 20 archers out for practice on the archery range of the Newton Archers at the Newton Center playgrounds. While the Newton Archers have a regular program for each Saturday afternoon, a good many of those present did not go through with the whole program, but contented themselves with limbering-up practice.

The competitive event for the men was an American Round, after which a double Parnassus Round was shot by both men and women. This last round consists of two arrows shot at each of the distances, 10, 20, 30 40, 50, and 60 yards. The scores turned in were as follows:

AMERICAN ROUND

	Hits	Score
P. W. Crouch	76	376
P. L. Martin	72	350
J. P. True	70	312
L. C. Smith	70	300
Douglas Rogers	58	274
J. H. Carter	37	137
Professor Andress	23	95

DOUBLE PARNASSUS ROUND

P. W. Crouch	11	59
C. Woolley	11	57
J. P. True	11	57
P. L. Martin	9	47
Douglas Rogers	10	40
J. H. Carter	7	39
L. C. Smith	8	34
Miss D. D. Smith	8	32
Miss S. M. Ives	7	31
Mrs. E. W. Frentz	7	29

At the regular shoot next Saturday it is expected that a dozen or so girls from Wellesley College, who are taking up archery as a sport, will join with the Newton Archers in their weekly shoot. It is planned to stage a special contest on this occasion, with prizes for the winners.

IDAHO WINS SECOND GAME

MOSCOW, Ida., May 23 (Special)—University of Idaho batters hit with great frequency the offerings of H. C. Latham '26, and Idaho made it two straight from University of Oregon, winning here yestetrday, 11 to 7. Oregon scored first in the second with four runs, but Idaho evened the score in the same inning and pulled away, clinching the contest in the eighth with two more runs. Latham, Oregon, made a home run with two men on base. Other home-run hitters were P. F. Fitzke '25, Idaho, and W. A. Sorsby '24, Oregon. Work in the field was featured by fine catches of William Bittner '24 and D. R. Cook '25, Oregon, and S. E. Kleffner '25, Idaho. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Idaho	0	4	1	3	1	0	0	2	x	11	12	4
Oregon	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	5	5

Batteries—Field and Kinnison; Latham and Bliss.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	19	9	.679
Rochester	15	11	.577
Toronto	17	13	.567
Reading	14	12	.538
Newark	14	13	.519
Buffalo	12	12	.500
Syracuse	10	17	.370
Jersey City	7	21	.250

RESULTS THURSDAY

Toronto 11, Syracuse 8.
Baltimore 4, Jersey City 3.
Newark 6, Reading 3.
Newark 1, Reading 0.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 6.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	18	12	.600
Kansas City	18	14	.563
St. Paul	18	14	.563
Louisville	15	14	.517
Toledo	13	15	.464
Minneapolis	15	18	.455
Milwaukee	12	16	.429
Columbus	13	19	.406

RESULTS THURSDAY

Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 6, Columbus 1.
St. Paul 3, Milwaukee 1.
Toledo 7, Louisville 4.

CONFERENCE HAS MANY ENTRIES

Missouri Valley College Golf and Tennis Tourneys This Week-End

LINCOLN, Neb., May 23 (Special)—The Missouri Valley Conference golf meet will be held on the Lincoln Country Club golf links here today and tomorrow. Entries have been received from University of Missouri, University of Kansas, Drake University and Washington University. All the games will be foursomes of four rounds over an 18-hole course. There will be no individual matches.

Followers of golf at the University of Nebraska are expecting the Nebraska team to make a good showing. Drake University, last year's champions, were defeated recently by the Scarlet and Cream. Drake has won the championship for two seasons. Nebraska expects a hard competitor in the University of Kansas.

Nebraska will play J. E. Whitten, a veteran player; F. T. Vettee '26, former champion of Omaha; C. J. Henkelmann '24, and G. E. Ready '26. This is Nebraska's fourth year in Valley Conference golf; but it has not been able to win better than second place.

The University of Kansas will enter Waldo Crowder '26, John Henry '26, Justin Hill '26, L. A. Huber '24, and Ernest Robinson '25. The University of Missouri entries are: R. A. Cash '25, F. L. Fowler '24, O. T. Maxwell '24, J. L. Norberg '26 and E. L. Royster '26.

Drake University enters L. C. Morris '26, John Blanchard '25, G. H. Sackett '25, W. T. Peairs '24, Owen Stevens '25, Ralph Reeves.

Washington University enters E. R. Held '26, J. T. Branch '24, R. J. Foulis '27, R. V. Wills '27, Russell Toedtman '26, A. E. Rassieur '27.

Representatives of every member of the Missouri Valley Conference are expected to play in the annual championship tennis tournament to be held on University of Nebraska courts here the same days.

Tennis followers at Nebraska believe that C. W. Paige '24 of Iowa State College, is the favorite for the singles. Nebraska expected to find the Iowa team its foremost competitor, but the recent showing made by Washington University caused them to expect as keen, if not keener, competition from Washington.

PICK-UPS

THE New York Yankees appear to have the capacity of winning just at the opportune moment when everything appears to be set for another club to displace them from the leadership in the American League. Winning three straight against the champions, St. Louis would have gone into first place by winning the final game of the series, but New York won. A similar occurrence transpired, yesterday, when after winning three straight games from Detroit, another victory for Boston and a defeat for New York would have resulted in Boston going into the lead. The tables were reversed, however.

The chief topic of conversation in Harvard varsity baseball is the hitting of A. W. Samborski '25, who has made three home runs, a triple and a single in the last two games and four home runs in the last six games. The Harvard player looks as though he would be the Ruth of college baseball this season.

Home run hitters in yesterday's major league games were: A. L. Ward and Robert Meusel, New York Yankees; George Burns, Cleveland Americans; A. C. Vance, Brooklyn Nationals.

As soon as G. L. Kelly gets back into the game with the New York Giants we may expect to see a few dozen offers being made by major league organizations for the services of W. H. Terry, now substituting for him. A player of Terry's ability should not be required to stay on the substitute list long.

Holding Boston College to four hits until the ninth inning was a creditable performance for R. W. Pond '25, Yale pitcher, in yesterday's game. The fact that the losing team made six hits and six runs in the last inning does not deduct much from the greatness of Pond's pitching, since one of these hits, a triple, was badly misjudged, and another, a double, was the result of a fall by one of the outfielders.

When have baseball fans had the opportunity of watching more interesting competition in both major leagues than is now progressing? They have seen great struggles before between two teams but the combination of a three-club struggle in both leagues at once is something seldomed witnessed.

Someone has cited the great work of the St. Louis club since the return of G. H. Sisler to the ranks as a big boost to the one-man factor in baseball. In 1922 with Sisler, the team finished a few points behind the league-leading Yankees. Last year with Sisler out, the Browns finished far down in the standing and this year with Sisler back the team appears to have the power to give the Yankees more trouble than ever. When the one big star stands out in a list of other star performers, there will be found a championship team; but where the one-man factor is predominant in a second-rate team, it is of little use. With the much improved pitching staff of the Browns this year, the club would have made a good showing even without Sisler, but the added incentive given to this team of good players by his presence will make it stronger than ever. This is a boost for Sisler and not for the one-man factor because seldom do we find as great a player who is as great an inspiration to his team as manager.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	29	15	.659
Salt Lake City	24	18	.571
Vernon	23	21	.523
Seattle	21	21	.500
Portland	20	23	.465
Oakland	20	25	.444
Sacramento	19	25	.432
Los Angeles	18	26	.409

RESULTS THURSDAY

Salt Lake City 12, San Francisco 6.
Seattle 10, Vernon 6.
Oakland 2, Portland 1.
Sacramento 7, Los Angeles 6.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	23	11	.676
Atlanta	19	11	.633
New Orleans	19	15	.559
Mobile	19	16	.543
Nashville	17	16	.515
Birmingham	16	19	.457
Little Rock	12	19	.387
Chattanooga	8	27	.250

RESULTS THURSDAY

Little Rock 5, Mobile 2.
New Orleans 5, Memphis 5 (12 innings)
Nashville 5, Chattanooga 3.
Atlanta 15, Birmingham 8.

CZECHS WIN TWO MATCHES

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 23—Czechoslovakia and New Zealand began their series yesterday in the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition, the Czechs winning two matches, F. Rohrer defeated F. M. B. Fisher and Captain Zemla defeated J. C. Peacock.

DUKE OF ALBA ACCEPTS

MADRID, Spain, May 23—The Duke of Alba has accepted the chairmanship of the Spanish Olympic Committee. It is his intention to aid in getting together a formidable Spanish team to compete in the Olympic Games in Paris.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:00 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Horace Partridge's
Phone Congress 4010

Tips for Service: What Is Expected in London and Why

London
Special Correspondence

AMERICANS visiting England for the first time are puzzled over the tips expected for service. A man with a party of four in a first class restaurant in the Strand actually sent for the manager and asked him the custom with regard to tipping the waiters.

"The house does not pay them at all," he was told, "they depend on their tips."

"Would £1 be enough then?" asked the guest.

"Certainly, Sir."

Sixteen waiters, 16 assistants and six head-waiters in this restaurant are paid entirely by the tips of the customers. The head-waiter takes the tips and pays the waiters each £4 a week, and the assistants 35s. His own share amounts to £10 or £12.

The "Truck" System

In many big restaurants an equal amount is made in tips. Some have what is called the "truck" system of sharing out. All the tips received are pooled and divided. The following is an example:

	£	s.	d.
Head-waiter	£13	4	0
Assistant	11	0	0
Two Assistants at £4 8 0 each	8	16	0
Three at £3 each	9	0	0
One	2	15	0
	£44	15	0

In a larger restaurant, the tips for a week amounted to £142. The waiters in another restaurant pay the proprietor 5s. a table every week for the privilege of waiting and receiving the tips. In most cases, the head-waiter is paid by the waiter for giving him the job.

But even the head-waiter's position is eclipsed by that of a bedroom steward in the Niagara who, it was stated by counsel for the Union Steamship Company at the New Zealand Arbitration Court, boasted that he made £1000 a year in tips. When in Sydney he stayed at a first class hotel and played polo.

How the Nations Vary

The contributions of London customers toward the waiters' wages vary. A waiter who has sampled them all said that the Russians even now are the most lavish in their tips.

"They want first rate service," he said, "and if they get it they think nothing of giving a £10 note for a little party. The Germans come next with high tips, then the Dutch, the Americans, and the English. The Americans do not expect to tip so much because, in their country the waiter is a workman and is well paid—not a beggar as in England. Women of all nations are the most careful in their tips."

The women are the most puzzled also, as to the amount to pay.

"How much do I have to give the chambermaid and have I to give it every week or when I leave?" asked an American woman the other day. A guide to tipping would be a considerable boon to her. Departure would be so much more comfortable if the following were known:

Tips Expected

FOR PARTY OF FOUR PEOPLE FOR FOUR WEEKS

Head waiter	10s. to £5
Chambermaid for suite of rooms	5s. per week
Hall porter	10s. at least
Office clerk	5s.
Boots	5s.
Page	2s. 6d.

Some persons give their special waiter a tip but it is not really necessary. The luggage-porter also, is paid by the head-porter.

Most women prefer the Continental system of paying 10 per cent for service on the bill, but neither employers nor employed want it in London.

"The tipping system saves the employers a great amount in wages," said Mr. Gibson, Divisional Secretary of the Workers Union, "although I think they would make money if they charged 10 per cent for service, and paid the wages we are claiming for the workers, namely:

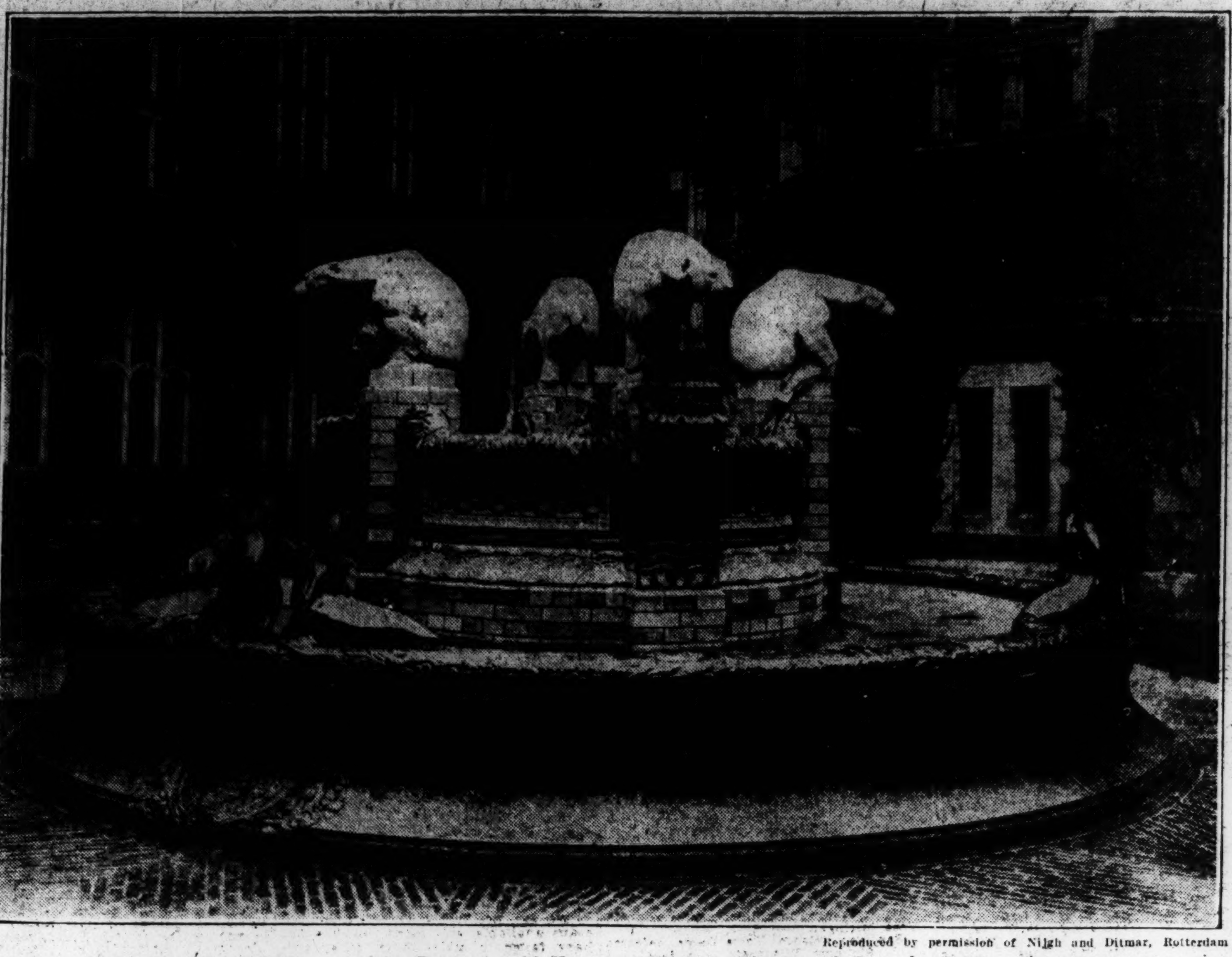
Waiters	£4 per week
Waitresses	£2 per week
Cooks	£3 3s. to £5 5s.
Help in Kitchen	£2

Most of the workers dislike tipping, but they see that it would be difficult to get a wage from the employers which would equal the tips. They are not asking for the abolition of tips, but for the abolition of the truck system. Instead of being divided among the people who do the work, the lion's share of the truck goes to those who do not earn it. The waiter who has to work hard to please the customer may take £3 or £4 during a busy evening, but it all has to go into the truck. He does not get anything more than his £4 a week. A waitress in describing the system said: "Ah, but I am too quick for the head waiter. I tuck part of the tip into my stocking and he gets the rest!"

Waitresses Leave

Sometimes the tipping system fails cruelly. Members of the Workers' Union reported that 70 waitresses in one week had left the restaurants at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, because their wage of 6s. a week was only augmented by tips not amounting to more than 1s. a day. Out of their weekly earnings of 12s. they had to pay 4s. 4d. for fares. As a rule, waitresses prefer a low wage with tips to the 25s. a week wage in shops where no tips are allowed. A girl who is paid £1 a week in a shop makes 6s. or 7s. a day in tips. The average paid by customers on a 2s. luncheon is found to be 2d. and during the luncheon-hour a waitress serves about 30 luncheons.

It is said on all sides that the public would never give up tipping. The man with plenty of money would continue to pay for special service, even if the 10 per cent service tax were instituted. The only places where the "no tipping" rule is faithfully kept are the clubs. If a man were found tipping there he would be expelled.



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Polar Bear Fountain Designed by Prof. Arnold Krog and Made by the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Factory

Fountain for Peace Palace Presented by Denmark

The Hague, Holland
Special Correspondence

TOWARD the close of 1923 the porcelain polar bear fountain presented by the Danish Government was erected in the inner court of the Palace of Peace in The Hague. The war and other circumstances delayed the construction and erection of this beautiful work of art, which took five years to complete. It was made in the Royal Copenhagen porcelain factory, and was designed by the director, Prof. Arnold Krog, who is also the creator of the beautiful porcelain animals which make this factory famous.

The monument, with its polar bears and seals, and its blue tiles, representing the waves of the sea, is a great enhancement to the quiet and dignified courtyard. It is one of the largest pieces ever produced by the Copenhagen factory, its height being 2.50 meters and its diameter 6 meters.

Descendants of the Covered Wagon

THE National Highway leading westward where the blue mountains rise snowy-peaked from the Great Plains, calls men and their families away from their conventional life of Wall Street or Gopher Prairie to see the world; and thus it is that into an automobile camp near the foot of Ute Pass where it enters the Colorado Rockies comes every kind of summer home on wheels conceivable to the American pioneer spirit.

As the sun sets pink behind old Pike's Peak and Baldy we unroll our sleeping bags under tall cottonwoods between two quiet looking families. The professor on our left is reading a Yale Chronicle while his wife cooks ham and eggs over her small fire. The table is neatly spread on the running board of the Ford. (They are all Fords.) Sleeping bags, books, a husky baby fill the tonneau.

The General-Store Keeper on our right is stretching a tent from his flivver to the ground, his girl spreading blankets, his wife setting out a gasoline stove, and his boy returning from the nearest hydrant with the kettle. Behind us are two army pup tents huddled next their paternal car; catacorner across the makeshift path two girls in the ever-present khaki knicker suits are washing clothes beside two sleeping-bags and a steero outfit under a huge red and white umbrella—the kind that used to shade the farmer and his wife driving to market on the cabbages.

A tour of inspection over the camp is too good to miss. The red powder of the dirt paths seeping through our stockings, we wander among these many descendants of the covered wagon; and, as the highway leading westward, where rise the blue peaks, is synonymous with easy fellowship and a ready trust, we learn much of the footfree pioneers in their vacation world of adventure.

There is Burton Hall, a lanky, long-haired inventor, and his literary wife, Mary. "Henry," battered and dusty, is their traveling companion, they say. Boxes on the running boards hold all their household needs. Pans are firmly fastened above. Hammocks, unrolled at night, are swung up under the top and over the seats. "Come to Walla Walla," says Henry on the back; and across from him another car shouts in big letters, "We're from Missouri."

The family from Loudenville, O., have left the farm with the oldest son, and, fitting up a truck with bunks, stove, table, and other conveniences, sit securely at their supper while they look out of the tiny side windows at the towering mountains. Next them is a jolly crowd from Palestine, Tex. "Too hot for us there," they confess, and on the back of their equipage have, "We'll take the highroad." They are sitting in their back porch, which can be separated from the inside of their "house" by a drop, inclosing the four inner rooms from the weather. Bunks above each other provide beds for at least six, while a tiny washroom and diminutive kitchen made the place de luxe. The men in the party built it themselves on a truck body. From without, with its curtained windows, clapboard sides, and gabled roof, it looks like a pretty little cottage being moved somewhere.

As close to the east bank of the river as they can get is a widespread arrangement resembling a Mexican sombrero. The sides of the house are opened up like the covers of a book, making a porch in three directions under which, on camp chairs, sit a huge family of dark-skinned, straight-haired children, while the placid mother and corpulent father silently gaze at the shifting shadows on the mountains. Indians, yes; from "Oklahoma," according to a huge white sign on their back porch. Next them, "County Fair, Aug. 3-10, Wichita, Kansas," blazes from a Ford truck house with a porch that holds the driver's seat, and a small vegetable garden on top!

But we must get back to our own possessions for the sun has long since slipped out of sight, sending deep shadows into the grove of tall cottonwoods rustling, rustling with the night wind. Beside our modest sleeping-bags is now a glowing camp fire. One more pioneer—a scoutmaster with a troop of eight cheerful youngsters, all from Smith's Corners, New York—and their ordnance and commissariat are in a picturesque old covered wagon—with a Ford engine!

Over the national highway leading westward to the purple mountains, pass these strange, home-like craft, from which the care-free citizens of apartment or house-and-lot domains see the great world with a spark of the same pioneer spirit of adventure that once sent forth the covered wagons of old.

Pendragon Castle Safe in the Care of the State

London
Special Correspondence

THERE is joy in the hearts of all antiquarians, the fellows and the historians, that Pendragon Castle in Westmoreland, has been taken over by the Board of Works from its owner, Lord Northfield, and will henceforth be looked after by the state. This is as it should be, for Pendragon Castle is a national monument, if ever there was one.

It is not much to look at—a mound and ruins and a flanking tower—but scanty as these relics are they conjure up a vision of history when Britain in the fifth century was fighting for its life. Tradition says that the castle was built by Uter Pendragon, the father of King Arthur, who made it his favorite residence. Whether Uter and King Arthur were historical personages, or mere myths, it is not for us to say. But in 410 A. D., when the walls of the castle arose, there were Picts and British and Saxons fighting for mastery, and Pendragon Castle was in the midst of the trouble. It is said that with the object of surrounding the castle by a moat Uter attempted to divert the course of the River Eden, so that it should flow entirely round the walls. He failed in his purpose, and that failure is still remembered by the children who sing this couplet:

Let Uter Pendragon do what he can
Eden will run where Eden ran.

More than once the castle was burned down; more than once it was rebuilt; and today its ruins testify to many a turbulent chapter in British history. Scanty as they are they are well worth preserving.

Though Cherries May Bloom

Tokyo
Special Correspondence

THE delicate pink petals of the blossoms of the cherry trees in the garden of the Ministry of Foreing Affairs were fluttering to the ground as the breeze stirred the branches. One or two drifted through the open window to fall gently on the threadbare green rug covering the office floor of the Foreign Minister as he sat behind his desk, facing a little group of American newspaper correspondents. This year some of the famous old cherry trees are gone. Where once was a broad expanse of lawn, carpenters are now noisily erecting ugly wooden barracks, because the brick walls of the main building are still crumbling from the shock they received last September; the beauty of the blossoms is seen here and there, floating above the unpainted, unseasoned timber like pale clouds of pink mist.

The office used by Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs is a large room, bare save for the rug, a half-dozen leather upholstered chairs and a sofa to match, a ship's washstand, a screen before the doorway and the flat desk behind which Baron Matsui sat. There is a map on the wall.

Six Americans Call

The Minister had invited the correspondents of American newspapers and news agencies to call on him this afternoon that he might talk to them of the passage by the Senate of the clause the purport of which is to bar Japanese entrants to the United States by means of legislation. The six of us who responded and the American advisor to Baron Matsui sat quietly waiting while he glanced through the typed statement which he wished to make. He raised his finely modeled head, smiled his welcome and handed out the statement.

There was something pathetic in that statement, something pathetic and noble in it and in the situation. The Foreign Minister of a great power was appealing through the press to the people of another nation that justice might be done his countrymen. It was a tribute to the power of the press, but equally a tribute to Japan's abiding faith in the sense of justice and humanity of the American people.

"There is not much that I can say in complying with various requests for an interview. But this I want to do: I want to appeal against the final passage of the proposal designed to exclude Japanese. . . ." The statement, sent by cable to America now, told how Japan had been affected by America's desire to curtail armaments and by America's unquestioning response to Japan's needs last September, closing: "If now we get from you an experience of a different character, it will undo some of that spirit of friendship and esteem in which we have been happy long to regard you. It cannot do more than this; but, with a nation the character of yours, the regard of others is, we believe, a consideration of no mean importance.

The Appeal

We finished reading the formal statement, and then Baron Matsui in well modulated tones began to talk to us, to tell us of how Japan was helpless against America's action, of how nothing but the good impulses and ideals of the American people could avail in this crisis, of how we, as the link between the American public and Japan, had a duty and a privilege as great as his own. "My task," he said, "is to establish and maintain good relations through governmental channels; yours, to further them through a fair understanding."

The Lesson of Charity

In that barren room, filled with the sunshine of a late spring afternoon and with an occasional drifting cherry petal, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs seated at his desk, there passed swiftly the changing pictures of the past few years, the pictures of the Japan of a few years ago filled with ambition not always worthy, of the Japan proud in her own conceit and believing herself independent of all other nations, of the Japan that lay stricken last September, of the Japan that set bravely to work to rebuild what had been destroyed, of the Japan that went into the money markets of the world and paid a heavy price for the gold which she needed, of the Japan of today, humbled and contrite, conscious that no nation is sufficient unto itself but must live in charity and mutual helpfulness with all the countries of the world and which, so it seemed, was being refused that charity and helpfulness by the Nation which of all others she had been taught to believe the most altruistic, the most impartial and just.

F. H. H.

American Colony in Brazil Famous for Watermelons

Few Americans know that if they were to go to the city of Sao Paulo in Brazil and then travel north 100 miles they would find there a city with the significant name of Villa Americana. Here they would find a colony of former Americans that left the southern states shortly after the close of the Civil War. A little investigation will show that these voyagers landed at Rio de Janeiro on April 22, 1867, and after some negotiations obtained a large tract of land from the Brazilian Government. On this land they started a town known as Xirica. Soon, however, they decided to move to their present location, which is better in every way.

The elevation here is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, and the climate is ideal. There is really no extremely hot weather, nor is there any frost. A blanket is comfortable throughout the summer nights. The Americans did not attempt to cultivate coffee, which is the great crop throughout this district. Instead, they confined their efforts to such crops as they had been familiar with in their former home. Thus they specialized in cotton, cane, rice and watermelons. This last mentioned crop is the one that has given the colony a reputation throughout this part of Brazil. When the watermelon harvest is on, long lines of wagons laden with the luscious product are drawn up near the shipping station. Hundreds of cars are required to handle the tens of thousands of magnificent specimens that are shipped out to various cities, thus to carry the name and fame of Villa Americana.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

The Museum of Fine Arts Boston
CONCERT
Friday, May 23, at 8 P. M.
by
The New England Conservatory Orchestra
WALLACE GOODRICH, Conductor
Admission Free
The Museum will be open from 7 to 11 o'clock

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Sir Arthur Pinero's Powerful Drama
THE GAY LORD QUEX

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JANE COWL in Romeo and Juliet
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Production Designed by Rollo Peters
BROAD STREET THEATRE
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

AMUSEMENTS

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WEEK OF MAY 19TH
Special engagement greatest mystery play in years
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Direct from 6 capacity months at the Vanderbilt Theatre, N.Y. Orig. company & production intact

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SAM H. HARRIS' Latest Production
The Horse Thief
A Comedy-Drama by Lewis B. Ely & Sam Forrest
With Geo. Marion, Ann Hording, Katherine Emmet, Calvin Thomas, Etc.

LA SALLE THEATRE
"Sun Up" By Lula Vollmer
with Lucille La Verne

NEW YORK

RITZ Thea., 48 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30
LEW FIELDS in "THE MELODY MAN"
with SAM WHITE AND EVA PUCK

NATIONAL Thea. 41st W. of B'y. Eves. 8:15 Mats. Thursday & Saturday 2:00
"Hold's one's interest from first to final curtain."—Rathbun, Sun.
WALTER HAMPDEN
In CYRANO de BERGERAC

BROADHURST 44th W. of B'wy. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30
Beggar on Horseback with Roland Young

CORT WEST 48TH STREET. Eves. 8:20 Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30
Molnar's Sparkling Comedy of Royal Romance
"The Swan"
"A new name has been added to the list of plays we will offer in answer to the often-heard request: 'What do you recommend for us to go to at the theatre?'"—The Christian Science Monitor.

STEWART & FRENCH OFFER TWO CLEAN COMEDY HITS
"Meet the Wife"
With MARY BOLAND
"Pricelessly funny."—Alan Dale, American
KLAW THEATRE, W. 45th St. Eve. 8:37 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:37
P-L-A-Y-H-O-U-S-E
48th St., E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Bry. 2628
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30
"SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE" with
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NEW YORK

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LOLLIPOP WITH ADA-MAY (WEEKS)
Knickerbocker B'way, 38 St. Eves. 8:25 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

LONGACRE Thea., W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
JULIA SANDERSON in the Musical Comedy Gem "MOONLIGHT"

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT WELLS & ERVINE'S
The Wonderful VISIT
PRINCESS Thea. 39 St. E. of B'y. Eves. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

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Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed and Sat. 2:30

GARRICK 65 W. 35th Street. Eves. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30
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BERNARD SHAW'S Saint Joan

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The Goose HANGS HIGH
With Norman Trevor
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NEW YORK

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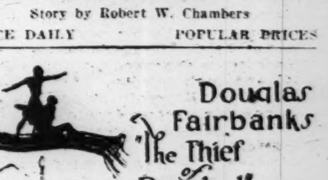

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Restaurant proprietors welcome a word of appreciation from those who have enjoyed good service in restaurants advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

PRICES MOVING IN NARROW AND UNEVEN GROOVE

Moderate Strength Shown by Some Stocks—American Water Works Up

Stock prices showed little change at the opening of today's New York market. U. S. Steel common, Baldwin, and American Can opened fractionally lower and "Big Four" lost a point of yesterday's 3-point gain. American Water Works improved fractionally, and established a new high record for the year. Coppers were reactionary but the rails again held firm.

The market developed considerable irregularity in the later trading but price movements were very narrow. Active industrials were inclined to ease, although the Pan-American issues, minor equipments and public utilities displayed moderate strength.

American Telephone sold at 125¼, making up the drop of 2¼ points that followed the recent announcement of a $150,000,000 stock offering.

American Water Works 6 per cent preferred advanced 1 point to 74, duplicating its previous 1924 high. New York Dock advanced a point and Willys Overland preferred jumped 2⅜ and then fell back 1½.

Foreign exchanges opened reactionary, demand sterling slipping more than a cent to $4.33⅝.

Stocks Reactionary

Prices of standard industrials drifted rather aimlessly during the morning with reactionary tendencies developing in the steel shares on the Federal Trade Commission's recommendation of the abolition of the "Pittsburgh Plus" price plan and in the sugar shares on lower raw prices.

American Sugar Refining, Cuba Cane preferred, Punta Alegre Sugar, Gulf States Steel and Great Northern Ore dropped a point or so.

Other heavy spots included Chandler, Mack Truck and Du Pont, all off about a point.

Railroad shares stiffened when Norfolk & Western was pushed up 4⅜ points to 124⅜, on reports of the progress made on plans for the lease of that road to the Pennsylvania. Strength of this issue and a brisk demand for a number of specialties imparted a steady tone to prices around noon.

Congoleum advanced 2½ points, New York Dock 2 and Consolidated Gas, American Telephone, International Paper and a few others moved up a point or more.

Call money opened at 3 per cent.

The bears tested the absorptive capacity of the market after midday, when United States Steel, Baldwin, American Can, United States Industrial Alcohol, General Electric and Chesapeake & Ohio were forced down, but as little stock came out, they covered hurriedly, when a brisk inquiry aorse for New York Central. That stock advanced to 102¾, and there was also a wider demand for various public utilities which have recently shown independent strength.

Railroad Bonds Strong

Publication of a report showing the combined Federal Reserve ratio to be the highest in seven years provided a stimulus for the buying of investment issues in today's early bond dealings.

Railroad mortgages were the most in demand, Norfolk & Western convertible 6s standing out with a gain of nearly 4 points. New Haven 4s of 1955, Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s, International & Great Northern adjustment 6s and Union Pacific refunding 4s each advanced about a point.

United States Government issues showed slight improvement, the third and fourth 4¼s establishing new high prices of the year at 101⅛ and 101, respectively. One block of $1,000,000 second 4¼s sold at 100¾, up 1-16.

Several of the public utilities developed moderate strength, Western Union 5s rising more than a point. Industrials showed mixed changes.

Foreign bonds showed little change except for a point drop in Holland-American 6s.

TWO ARIZONA GOLD MINES STOP WORK

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Arizona State Tax Commission has been advised by the United Eastern Mining Company that on June 1 work on the company's property at Oatman, Mohave County, will be suspended, this with statement that the ore on the lower levels carries too small a percentage of gold to repay extraction and reduction costs.

Within the last fortnight the Tom Reed Gold Mining Company at Oatman has given notice that it soon would suspend operation of its mill and would turn over its mines to leasing miners. The two mines have been the leading properties of the Oatman district and have produced millions of dollars in gold. Several smaller companies are continuing operation and a limited output is coming from small mills. Work lately was resumed on the Gold Road mine, which was a rich producer a few years ago.

LOWER PRICES ON CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO, May 23—Moisture which appeared sufficient to give relief from immediate anxiety over the drought situation in the west and southwest had a bearish effect on wheat prices today during the early dealings.

The opening ranged from ⅛ to ½c. lower, with July 107⅛ to 107¼, and September 108⅛.

After opening at ⅛@¼c. lower to ⅛c. advance, July 77 to 77⅛c. Corn prices hardened a trifle, but then declined all around to well below yesterday's finish.

Oats held fairly steady, starting a shade to ⅛c. off, July 44⅛c. and later keeping near to the initial range.

Provisions were a little weaker.

RAW SUGAR AT LOW FOR YEAR

NEW YORK, May 23—Raw sugar continued its downward trend today, when a refiner bought 7000 bags of Porto Rican at a price equal to 5.28, duty paid. This represents a new low level, and is within ¼ cent of the lowest since Jan. 18, 1923.

Increased Cuban crop estimates and a poor demand for refined sugar, owing to cool weather, explained the break.

SUNCOOK VALLEY ROAD'S YEAR

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 23—The Suncook Valley Railroad experienced another unsuccessful year in 1923 with a deficit of $13,000, according to reports submitted to the shareholders yesterday at the annual meeting in City Hall. In the absence of President Frank W. Sargeant, Mayor George E. Trudel was elected a chairman pro tem. "There is no hope for a dividend," President Sargeant informed the shareholders in a letter addressed to them.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last May 23	Last May 22
Adv Rumely	7	7	7	7	..
Air Reduc	75⅝	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	75⅞
Ajax Rub	5½	6¼	5½	6¼	5½
Alaska Jun	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Allied C & D	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅝	72
Allied C&D pf	114⅛	114⅛	114	114	114½
Allis-Chal pf	93	93	93	93	92
Am Ag Chem	8	8	8	8	8
Am Ag Ch pf	24	24	23	23	24½
Am Brake	82	82¼	82	82¼	82⅝
Am Can	102½	103⅛	102	103⅛	103⅛
Am Can pf	113⅝	113⅝	113½	113½	113½
Am Chicle	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	16
Am&FP pf p-d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
Am Int Corp	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	21¼
Am Linseed	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜
Am Loco	72⅝	72⅝	72½	72⅝	72⅝
Am Radiator	97⅝	97¾	97⅝	97¾	..
Am S Razor	6	6	6	6	6
Am Smelting	61¾	62⅛	61¾	62⅛	62⅞
Am Sugar	43½	43½	42⅞	42⅞	43⅝
Am T & T	125	125¾	125	125⅝	124⅞
Am W Works	53	53	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝
Am W W 6%	73½	74¼	73½	74¼	72⅝
Am W W 7%	92	92	92	92	..
Am Woolen	65	65	64½	64½	65
Am Writ pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
Am Zinc	7	7	7	7	..
Am T & T rts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
Anaconda	29¾	29¾	29	29	29⅞
Arnold Const	29½	30	29½	30	29⅛
Atchison	103⅛	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞	103
Atchison pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Atl Birm & A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
Atl Coast L	121	121⅞	121	121⅞	121⅛
Atl Fruit cts	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
Atl G&WI	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	16
Atl G&WI pf	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18½
Atl Refin	108½	110	108½	110	108¾
Atl Refin pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114
Atlas Powd	50	50	50	50	..
Atlas Pwd pf	85⅝	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
Auto Knitter	3	3	3	3	3
Baldwin	107¼	108¼	107½	107⅞	108
Balt & Ohio	53⅞	54¼	53⅞	54¼	54
Barnsdall A	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16
Barnsdall B	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Beth Steel	48⅜	48½	48	48½	48⅛
Brit St 2 pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Br Edison	108½	109⅛	108½	109⅛	108⅝
Br Ed rts	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
Br Man Tr	15¾	16	15¾	16	15⅝
Br Un Gas	61½	62¼	61½	62¼	61⅝
Brown Shoe	40	40	39¾	39¾	41
Brown Sh pf	89	89	89	89	..
Caddo Oil	1⅝	2	1⅝	2	..
Cal Packing	82	82	82	82	..
Cal Pet	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	23½
Callahan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
Can Pac	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	148¾
Cen Leath pf	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	40⅞
Cerro de P	44¾	44¾	44½	44½	44¼
Chandler M	45⅜	45½	44½	45	45⅝
Ches & Ohio	78⅞	79¼	77¾	79¼	78⅞
Ches & O pf	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	104⅝
Chi & Alton	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
Chi & Alt pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
Chi Gt W pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝
Chi M&St P	14	14	13¾	13¾	14¼
Chi M& St P pf	25	25½	24⅞	25¼	25¼
Chi & NW	53½	53¾	52½	53	54
Chi & NW pf	103	103	103	103	..
Chi R I	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25½	25¾
Chi R I 6%	70½	70½	70½	70½	70¾
Chile Cop	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	28
Chino Cop	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
CCC & StL	112	112	112	112	113
Cluett Pea	63	63	63	63	..
Colo F & I	40⅝	40⅝	39¾	39¾	40¼
Colo South	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29½	29
Col Gas	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	37
Congoleum	37	38½	36½	37¾	36½
Con Gas	64⅛	65	64⅛	65	64⅛
Con Textile	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Cont Can	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47¼	47⅝
Cont Motors	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
Corn Prod	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35½
Cosden Co	29¾	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	29¾
Crucible	50½	50¾	50	50¾	50¾
Cuba Cane	12½	12½	12½	12½	..
Cuba Cane pf	57¾	57¾	55⅝	55¾	57¾
Cuban Am S	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅞	30½
Cuban Am pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
Cub Dom S	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
Cuyamel Fru	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	61⅞
Dan Boone	23¼	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	23⅜
Davison	47⅛	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	47
Del Lac & W	118¼	118¼	117¾	117¾	118½
Del & Hud	113	113	112⅞	113	113
Det Edison	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
Det Ed rts	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Dome Mines	16	16	16	16	16
Dupont	116½	117⅞	116⅛	116⅞	117⅛
Dupont Deb	103½	103½	103½	103½	..
East Kodak	107¾	107¾	107⅜	107⅜	108¼
Elec Battery	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54⅞
End Johnson	57	57	57	57	57
Erie	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	24¾
Erie 1 pf	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32½	32¼
Famous Play	71⅞	72⅜	71⅞	72	71⅝
Fifth Ave B	11	11	11	11	11⅛
Fisk Rubber	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	6½
Foundation	75	75¼	75	75¼	74¾
Freeport Tex	8¾	9	8¾	9	9
Gen Asphalt	35⅞	36	34¾	35½	36
Gen Pet	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅛
Gen Electric	217¼	217½	216½	217¼	217⅝
Gen Elec-Spl	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Gen Motor	13⅜	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅜
Gen Mot deb	83	83⅛	83	83⅛	83
Goldwyn Pict	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
Goodrich	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	19½
Goodrich pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	..
Goodyear pf	42¾	43	42¾	43	43
Grt Nor pf	57¾	58	57½	57½	57½
Grt Nor Ore	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	26⅞
Guantanamo	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
Gulf Steel	66¾	66¾	64⅞	65½	66
Hartman	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½
Hayes Wheel	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Houston Oil	65⅞	65⅞	65¾	65¾	65⅞
Hudson Mot	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	23
Hupp Motor	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	12
Hydraulic	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
Ill Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Ill Cent pf A	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	..
Ind Oil & Gas	8	8⅞	8	8½	..
Inspiration	23	23½	23	23½	23
Interboro RT	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
Int Business	91½	92¾	91½	92¾	91
Int Cement	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42
Int Comb	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
Int Harv	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
Int M Mar pf	33¾	34	33½	33½	34
Int Nickel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
Int Nickel pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Int Paper	38	38½	38	38½	37⅛
Int Paper pf	68	68	68	68	67
Int Tel & Tel	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67½
Invincible	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13¼
Iron Product	43⅞	44	43⅞	44	44
Jordan Mot	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25
Kan City So	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½	19½
Kelly Spring	13½	14	13¼	14	13⅝
Kennecott	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	38⅝
Keystone T	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Lee Rubber	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
Lehigh Val	40⅞	41½	40⅞	41⅜	41
Lehigh Rts	29	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	29¼
Lima Loco	57¼	57¼	56	56	57¼
Loews Inc	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜
Loose-W Bis	55¾	56⅜	55½	56⅜	55½
Louis & Nash	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Mack Truck	81¾	81¾	80¾	81	81¾
Mallinson	23	23	23	23	23
Manati S pf	82½	82½	82⅛	82½	..
Maracaibo	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
Marland Oil	33⅛	33⅜	32⅝	32¾	33
Mart-Parry	32	32	32	32	32⅛
Math Alkali	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
Maxwell A	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	42
May Dept St	85	85	85	85	..
McIntyre	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	..
Mex Seabd	19¾	20¼	19¾	20½	19⅝
Mex Seabd ctf	19¾	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	19⅞
Mid States O	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
Min & StL	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
Mo K & T	11	11	10¾		10⅞
Mo K & T pf	32	32	32	32	31⅞
Mo Pacific	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
Mo Pacific pf	41	41	40¾	40¾	41
Mont Pwr	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
Mont Ward	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
Mother Lode	7⅜	7⅜	7	7¼	7¼
Nash Motor	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Nat Biscuit	53½	53½	53⅛	53½	53⅜
Na Dairy Pr	33⅜	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	33½
Nat Enamel	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼	21¼
Nat Lead	129½	129½	129½	129½	..
*Nat Lead pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
NatRyMx2pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
Na Supply	64	64	64	64	..
Nevada-Cons	13	13	13	13	13
New Or Tex	118	118	118	118	118
NY Air Br	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅛
NY Air Br A	49¼	49⅜	49¼	49⅜	..
NY Central	101½	102½	101⅜	102¼	101⅜
NY C&StL	80½	80½	80	80¼	80½
NY Dock	35⅞	37⅛	34½	35½	35
NY Dock pf	53	54	53	54	53
NY NH & H	19	19½	19	19¼	18⅞
Norf & West	120	124⅜	120	124	120
North Am	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	24¼
North Am pf	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45⅝
North Pac	52½	52⅞	52½	52¾	52¾
Ohio B & B	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
Okla Prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
Otis Steel	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Owens Bottle	42½	42½	42½	42½	42⅝
Pac Oil	48¾	49⅛	48⅜	49⅛	48⅞
Pan-Am Pet	49	50⅛	49	50	49⅛
Pann Am B	47⅜	48¼	47¼	48¼	47⅜
Park & Tilf	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
Penn RR	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
Penn Seabd	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
Pere Marq	49¼	49¼	48⅞	49	49¼
Pere Marq pf	64	64	64	64	..
Pere Marq pr	74	74	74	74	..
Phil Co	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Phil Co pf	43	43	43	43	43
Phila Read	47¾	49	47½	49	47⅞
Phillips Pet	36¾	36¾	36¼	36½	36⅞
Phoenix Hos	22	22¼	22	22¼	..
Pierce Arrow	7½	7½	7½	7½	7¼
Pierce Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Pitts&WVa	43¼	43¼	43	43	43
Prod&Ref	26	26¾	26	26¼	26
Pub Serv	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Pullman	119	122	119	121	118¾
Punta Sugar	53½	53½	52	52⅞	53⅞
Pure Oil	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Pure Oil 8%	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	..
Ray Copper	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
Reading	53	53	52¾	52¾	53⅛
Reading rts	21¾	22½	21⅝	22⅜	21⅞
Rem Type	38	39¾	38	39⅝	38
Replogle Stl	8	8	8	8	8
Repub Stl	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼	44⅝
Reynolds Spr	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
St L & S F	21	21	21	21	21¼
St L So W pf	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59½
Savage Arms	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46¾
Seabd A L pf	21	21¼	21	21¼	21⅛
Sears Roe	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅛
Shell Union	17⅝	18	17⅝	17¾	17½
Simmons	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
Simms Petro	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13⅝
Sinclair	20	20	19⅞	20	20
Skelly Oil	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21¾
So Pacific	90⅝	91	90⅝	90⅞	90⅝
So Railway	54	54¼	54	54¼	54
So Ry pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	..
Spalding pf	99	99	99	99	..
Spicer Co	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
Stand G&E	32⅜	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32⅜
Sta Oil Cal	58	58	57⅝	58	58
Sta Oil NJ	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼	34¾
Sta Oil NJ pf	118	118⅛	118	118⅛	118¼
Stand Pl Gl	33¼	33¼	33	33	33¾
Stew-Warner	60¼	60¼	59½	60¼	60
Stromberg	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	59½
Studebaker	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	31⅞
Super Oil	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5½	5⅝
Tenn Cop	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
Tex Co	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	40¼
Tex Gulf Sul	60⅞	61	60⅞	61	60½
Tex & Pac	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Tex Pac Coal	9	9	9	9	9½
Timken	33	33	33	33	33¼
Trans Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
Un Pacific	132⅞	133½	132⅝	133	132⅞
Un Pac pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71¼
Un Tk Car pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	..
Uni Alloy Stl	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25
Uni Fruit	190	190	190	190	190
Uni Ry Inv pf	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	..
US C I Pipe	85⅛	85¾	85	85⅛	85⅜
US Hoffman	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
US Ind Alcoh	64⅜	64⅞	63⅞	64⅞	65
US Rubber	24⅛	25⅝	24	25⅝	24⅞
US Rubber pf	69⅞	70⅝	69⅞	70⅝	69⅞
US Steel	97½	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	97¾
US Steel pf	119½	119½	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
Utah Secur	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Va-Car Ch pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6⅛
Va I C & C	37⅛	37½	37⅛	37½	36
Va Ry & Pow	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	45
Vanadium	22½	22½	22½	22½	..
Wabash	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
Wabash pf A	45¼	45¼	45	45¼	45
West Elec pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..
West Pac	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
West Pac pf	63	63	63	63	..
Westing Elec	56½	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	56¾
Wheeling L E	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	8¾
White Motor	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	52¼
Wick Spenc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Willys Over	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	7¾
Willys-O pf	66⅛	68⅝	66⅛	67¼	66
Woolworth wi	84	84	83¼	83½	83½
Woolworth	330	330	330	330	330
Wor Pump	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
Wright Aero	10	10¼	10	10¼	10
Wrigley Co	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Youngstown	63	63	63	63	..
Yellow Cab	47½	48	47½	48	48

*Ex-dividend.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Senate passes House bill authorizing Shipping Board to use not to exceed $25,000,000 to equip vessels with Diesel engines.

Receipts from "The Miracle," a play in New York, will have passed the $1,000,000 mark when it closes, June 28, after 200 performances.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is inquiring for 80 electric steel cars for use on Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway when electrification there is completed.

National Board of Fire Underwriters says fire losses in United States in 1923 totaled $508,000,000, of which 75 per cent originated from preventable causes.

Twenty-five thousand acres of former arable land will have to be definitely abandoned in war-swept district of Somme, France; earlier estimates had run as high as 75,000 acres.

Pullman surcharge, authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1920, would be abolished under an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act approved Thursday, by the Senate.

Sir Henry Thornton, president of Canadian National Railways, predicts motor trucks will become economical adjuncts to railroad services performed by railroads, both on their own lines and on highways.

New York Central Lines sell new issue of $25,050,000 equipment trust 5 per cent certificates to a banking group headed by J. P. Morgan & Co.. Certificates comprise initial offering of total of $45,630,000 New York Central securities.

Jerusalem dispatch says pure iron has been discovered in Petra and petroleum in northwestern Akabah by Dr. Gunar Sommerfeld, heading Royal Danish expedition into Palestine, whose train met Egyptian survey expedition on Sinai desert returning to report discovery of rich copper mines.

London Daily Herald, Labor organ, attacks London newspapers for alleged sabotage of the Anglo-Russian conference. Chances of Russia raising a loan is very slim, since failure to obtain a credit of £60,000,000 from the Government. The latter told the Russians they would have to get the money from private bankers.

Recommendation that the "Pittsburgh plus" plan of fixing the price of steel be abolished is made to the Federal Trade Commission in a brief filed by the commission's attorneys. The examiner's findings sustained every charge made in the complaint issued by the commission against the United States Steel Corporation and others.

A new change maker which will automatically change dimes, quarters and half dollars into nickels is being tried out by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Two machines will do the work of three girl change makers. It is expected the 1200 change makers on the Interborough will gradually be replaced by machines.

Representative Aswell of Louisiana, Democrat, declared that the McNary-Haugen Agricultural Bill should be called the "big five bonus bill." He charged that it would benefit the big packers, who would be richer by $500,000,000 as a result of the boost in values proposed for farm products. He estimated the increase in value of packers' products in cold storage, which would result from operation of the bill, at more than $120,000,000.

Walter H. Johnson of Philadelphia Electric Company says that in the last year electricity has been substituted for other means of lighting in 1,350,000 additional homes. During the last five years electric light and power companies have raised through new corporate issues more than $3,750,000,000, or $300,000,000 more than railroads, and in the next 10 years $10,000,000,000 will be invested to complete hydroelectric developments already filed withwith the Federal Power Commission.

Chairman Green of House Ways and Means Committee points out that under the pending tax reduction bill, instead of a prospective deficit the Treasury will actually face a surplus of $138,000,000 for the fiscal year. He says Treasury department figures show there will be a surplus this year of about $300,000,000, or more than sufficient to pay bonus expenditures for the next two years. "Gloomy prediction of a deficit under the revenue bill as agreed in conference will not be realized," he declares.

Pocasset Manufacturing Company, Fall River, which has been running on short time for several weeks, closes the plant for an indefinite period. American Linen, Arkwright, Merchants Manufacturing Company, Mechanics, Weetamoe, Troy and Chace are also closed for an indefinite period, and Stafford and Seaconnet plants have been idle since early in the year. The cotton division of American Printing Company is operating practically full time at present, but will close down next week. Fine goods mills of the city are running about 60 per cent of capacity.

BALTIMORE & OHIO FINANCING

WASHINGTON, May 23—Permission nominally to issue $5,370,000 of 6 per cent refunding and general mortgage bonds was asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to be pledged from time to time as collateral security for short term loans. Authority also was asked to issue bonds of certain subsidiary companies to be pledged as further security under the refunding and general mortgage.

NEW YORK CURB

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
	INDUSTRIALS			
10	Am Lt & Tr	122½	122½	122½
10	Arm Co Ill pf	73	73	73
100	Blyn Shoe, Inc	10	10	10
700	Checker Cab Mfg	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛
50	Com Pow Corp	78	78	78
50	Del L & W Coal	94	93	93
300	Doehler Die Cast	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
34	Dubilier C & R	34	33¼	33½
900	Du Pont Motor	2½	2¼	2½
400	Durant Motors	14½	14	14½
10	Elec B & Sh pf	99	99	99
10	Gillette Saf Raz	261½	261½	261½
700	Glen Alden Coal	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
200	Hudson Co pf	29⅝	29	29
1300	Hud & Man	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
200	Lehigh Coal Sales	78	78	78
100	Lehigh Pow Sec	59	59	59
100	Mesabi Iron	2½	2½	2½
25	New Jersey Zinc	140	140	140
500	Radio Corp	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
500	Radio Corp pfd	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Swift & Co	101½	101½	101½
25	Todd Shipyards	43½	43½	43½
400	Union Carbide	59⅝	57¾	59⅛
100	Ward Bak Corp B	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
	STANDARD OILS			
200	Anglo Am Oil	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
20	Buckeye Pipe Line	63½	63½	63½
300	Humble Oil	38	37⅜	37⅜
140	Imperial Oil Can	103½	102¾	103½
900	International Pet	18¾	18	18¼
190	New York Transit	226½	224	225
100	Northern P. L.	103	103	103
70	Ohio Oil	192	192	192
50	South Penn Oil	143	143	143
4900	S O of Ind	58⅜	57¾	58⅛
100	S O of Kan	40½	40½	40½
1300	S O of Ken	108	107	107⅜
90	S O of Neb	241	240	240
800	S O of N Y	39¼	38¾	39
20	S O of Ohio	294	293	293
200	Vacuum Oil	62	62	62
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
400	Cities Svc "B" pf	6¾	6¾	6¾
3200	Creole Syndicate	5½	5⅜	5⅜
100	Derby Oil	4	4	4
1000	Eng Petrol	.06	.06	.06
400	Gulf Oil	60	59⅝	59⅞
2300	Lago Pet	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1400	Mount Prod	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
1900	Mutual Oil ctfs	10⅜	10¼	10¼
1300	New Bradford	5½	5⅜	5⅜
10200	Royal Canadian	6⅛	5¼	5⅞
1000	Salt Creek Producers	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
2100	Salt Creek Cons	9	8⅝	9
2400	Wilcox Oil	5⅝	5½	5½
	MINING			
500	Canario	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	Central Am Mines	1	1	1
200	Engineers Gold Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3000	Hard Shell Mining	1	1	1
100	Hecla Min	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Hollinger Gold Mine	12½	12½	12½
100	Jerome Verde Div	1	1	1
3600	Kay Copper	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2600	So American P & G	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4000	*Spearhead	5	4	5
100	Tech Hughes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Tonopah Extension	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
500	Unity Gold	1⅛	1	1⅛
1300	Wenden Copper Min	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
	DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
2	Allied Packer 6s	55	55	55
3	do 8s	67⅛	67	67
1	Aluminum 7s '33	107	107	107
26	Am Gas & Elec 6s	94¾	94¼	94¾
6	Am Rolling Mills 6s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Anglo Am Oil 7½s	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Assoc SimHdwe 6½s	80½	80½	80½
19	Beaver Board 8s	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
9	Bethlehem St 7s '35	103	103	103
3	Can Nat Ry eq 7s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	do 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	Col Gr 8s partic ctfs	15	15	15
1	Con Gas Balt 5½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	do 6s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	do 7s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Con Textile 8s	71	70	71
1	Con Pap & Bag 6½s	92	92	92
4	Detroit City Gas 6s	101¼	101	101¼
2	Federal Sugar 6s '33	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
2	Fisher Body 6s '27	100⅝	100	100⅝
8	do 6s '28	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Gair, Robert 7	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
400	Intl Match 6½s	94¼	94⅛	94¼
4	Kennecott Cop 7s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6	Leh Val Har 5s	99½	99¼	99½
4	Lib McN & Lib 7s	99	99	99
1	Lig-Win 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Morris & Co 7½s	94½	94½	94½
1	Natl Leather 8s	96¼	96¼	96¼
7	Phil El 5½s '53	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	Phil Pet 7½s ww	102	102	102
10	Pure Oil 6½s	94	94	94
1	So Cal Edison 5s	91	91	91
1	S O N Y 7s '28	106	106	106
10	S O N Y 6½s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9	Swift & Co 5s	90	90	90
16	Un El L & P 5½s	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Un Oil Cal 6s '26	100¾	100¾	100¾
9	Vacuum Oil 7s	107	106⅞	106⅞
23	Web Mills 6½s	101¼	101	101¼
	FOREIGN BONDS			
35	Comp Azu Sug 7½s	97¾	97¾	97¾
18	Swiss 5½s	99	98⅞	99
75	Swiss 5s	99½	99½	99½

SWISS RAILROADS SHOW EXCELLENT EARNINGS FOR 1923

PARIS, May 23—Last year's accounts for the Swiss federal railroads indicate excess of operating receipts over expenses of 107,000,000 Swiss francs, which, for the first time since the outbreak of the war, exceeds the pre-war figure.

Since in 1922 the surplus was only about 30,000,000, the improvement in 1923 is very marked. In fact, for the first time since 1914, the roads are able to pay all capital charges out of revenue and there is a balance of 3,691,000, which is to be devoted to redemption of the war deficit, the latter being thereby reduced to 207,000,000.

The operating ratio, which rose from 66.94 per cent in 1914 to 96.59 per cent in 1921, has now fallen back to 68.77 per cent. The roads intend to keep a strict check on all expenses in order to wipe out the war deficit.

At the same time, they are continuing with their electrification program, and have recently issued a fourth loan for the purpose for 150,000,000 francs, making a total in the last four years of 630,000,000 raised at home on this account.

PASSAGE OF BONUS BILL DISTURBING

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

The passage of the Bonus Bill recently over the President's veto, although pretty generally anticipated may prove rather disturbing to business. Financially, however, the result seems to be dullness rather than liquidation.

Politics itself has taken rather a new turn. The President's lack of influence over Congress must hurt him somewhat in the popular esteem. Yet because of the drift toward conservatism in the opposition party, the dangers to business appear to be either unchanged or else diminishing.

Presidential elections have little or no traceable influence upon the bond market. About the only special feature of election years proves to be a summer reaction in bond prices; and a like summer reaction occurs in such a majority of other years that perhaps this feature is merely coincidence.

The New York money market, including all types of bank loans, is now down around a 4.10 basis, and this compares with 5.24 per cent in September, 1923. How bond prices will respond when the autumn trade comes on and money begins to grow firmer is a practical question.

In the past, however, bond prices have often continued moving upward from 5 to 15 months after the money market began to harden. The question is, how interest rates compare with bond yields.

FRENCH FRANC DECLINES

PARIS, May 23—Despite a pledge of financial stability by Herriot, who is succeeding to the premiership with a government of the Left, the franc was uncertain at the opening, dropping to 18.17, nearly 1 franc to the dollar lower than Thursday's official closing.

CUBAN SUGAR ESTIMATE

NEW YORK, May 23—Willett & Gray estimate sugar stocks in Cuba as of May 17, including at ports, on plantations and in transit to ports at 1,738,054 tons, compared with 1,208,410 May 17, 1923.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	98¾	98¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	92½	92½
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	97¼	97⅛
Am Smelt R 6s '47	104¼	104¼
Am Smlt R 5s B '47	93½	93½
Am Sugar 6s '37	100½	100¼
Am Tel & Tel 5½s '43	101¼	101¼
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	117	116½
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	87¾	87¼
Anaconda 6s '53	95	95
Armour 4½s '39	85	85
Armour Del 5½s '43	86½	86½
Asso Oil Co 6s '35	99¾	99¾
Atl Coast Line 5s '43	94	94
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	107	107
Atl & Danville 1st 4s '48	77½	77½
Atl Knox & Cin 5s 1955	87½	87½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97½	97¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	100½	100½
B & O ref 5s '95	80	79½
B & O 6s '29	102	101½
B & O cv 4½s '33	86	86
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	83½	83½
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	98	97¾
Barnsdall 8s '31	97¼	97⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48	97	97
Beth Steel 5½s '53	87½	87¼
Beth Steel 6s	96½	96⅛
Bklyn-Man R T 6s '68	76	76
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	106½	106½
Bklyn Un Gas 7s '32	118½	118½
Braden Copper 6s '31	101¼	101¼
Brier Hill Stl 5½s '42	93½	93½
Buff Roch & Pitts 4½s '57	88½	88½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	88	87
California Pet 6½s	100½	100½
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	112½	112½
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	112½	112½
Canadian Pac deb 4s perp	80½	80½
Canadian Su 5s '62	100⅜	100⅛
Caro Clinch & O 6s '52	98¼	98¼
Cent R R & Banking Ga	98	98
Cent of Ga 5½s '59	95¼	95¼
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	95½	95½
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	87	87
Ches & Ohio 4½s	88	88
Ches & O 4½s '30	93½	93
Ches & O cv 5s '46	95½	95¼
Chi & Alt ctf 3½s '50	31	31
Chi & Alton ref 3s '49	59½	59½
Chi B & Q (Ill div) 3½s '49	81	81
Chi B & Q (Ill div) 4s '49	89	89
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	87½	87½
Chi Ind & L 6s '66	98¾	98¾
Chi & Gr West 4s '59	52½	52¼
Chi M & St P 4s '25	60½	60
Chi M & St P 4½s '89	68	68
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	52¼	52
C M & St P 4s (F & S div) '24	99¾	99¾
Chi M & St P (CM&MoR) 5s '26	98	98
Chi & Nwst ref 5s	100½	100½
Chi & Nwst 7s	107½	107½
Chi Railway 5s '27	74½	74½
Chi T H & S E 5s '60	74	74
Chi & W Ind	75½	75½
Chile Copper cv 6s '33	103½	103½
Cin Gas 5½s '33	98	98
Cleve C C & St L 6s	105½	105½
Clev C C & St L ref 6s A '29	103½	103½
Clev C C & St L 5s	99	99
Cleve Un Term 5s '73	99	99
Chi Union Sta 5s '63	98½	98¼
Colum Gas 5s sta '27	99	99
Colo & South 4½s '35	87½	87½
Commercial Cable Co	72½	72½
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	89	88¾
Con Coal of Md 5s	88½	88½
Consumers Pow ctf 5s '52	90	90
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	88	88
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	107¾	107¾
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	99½	99½
Cumb Tel & Tel 5s '37	99	99
Del & Hudson 5s '35	95	95
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100½	100¼
Denver Gas 5s '51	91	90
Denv & Rio G 4s '36	71	71
Denv & Rio G imp 5s '28	86	86
Detroit Ed 5s '33	98	98
Detroit United Rys 4½s '32	90½	90½
Dom I & Steel 5s '39	72½	72¼
Du Pont 7½s '31	108	108
Dul S S & A 5s '37	82	82
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105½	105½
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	104½	104½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	99	98¾
Erie cv 4s B '53	58½	58¼
Erie cv 4s D '53	58½	58
Erie gen lien 4s '96	53½	53½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	98¾	98½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	106½	106½
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s '42	101½	101½
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	101½	101½
Goodrich B F ctf 6½s '47	98	98
Goodrich B F 7s '25	101½	101½
Goodyear deb 8s '31	103½	103½
Goodyear 1st 8s '41	116½	116½
Grand Trunk deb 6s '36	104½	104½
Great Northern 5½s '52	99½	99½
Great Northern 7s '36	109¼	109
Hock Val 1st 4½s '99	84¼	84¼
Holland-Am (guild) 6s '47	87½	87½
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	61½	61½
Hud & Man ref 5s '57	85½	85½
Humble O & R deb 5½s '32	98½	98¼
Ill Bell Tel 5s '56	95½	95½
Ill Cent 4s '53	85½	85½
Ill Cent 5s '55	100½	100½
Ill Cent 6½s '36	111½	111¼
Ill C C St L & N O jt 5s '63	99	99
Ill Steel 4½s '40	90½	90½
Indiana Steel 5s	102½	102½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	58½	57¾
Int & Gt Nor 6s '52	101½	101
Inter M Marine 1st ctf 6s '41	86	85¾
Int Paper 1st ser 5s A '47	87½	87½
Inter R T 1st ref 5s '66	64½	64
Inter R T 6s '32	86½	86
Inter R T 7s '32	88½	88
Int R T sec 7s '32	88	88
Kan City Ft S & Mem 4s '36	79½	79½
Kan C F S & M 6s '28	102½	102½
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	92	92
Kan City Southern 5s '50	88½	88½
Kan City Southern 3s '50	73½	73½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84½	84½
Kansas Gas 6s '52	94	93¾
Kay J 7s '42	98	98
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s '31	98¾	98½
Laclede Gas 5½s	98	98
Lake Shore & M S 3½s '97	79½	79½
Lake Shore & M S 4s '28	96½	96½
Lake Shore & M S 4s '31	94½	94½
Lehigh Valley 4s 2003	71	71
Lehigh Valley 10-yr cv 6s '28	103½	103½
Louis Gas & Elec 5s '52	88½	88½
Louis & Nash St div 3s '80	61	61
Louis & Nash 4s '40	90½	90
Man Railway cn 4s '90	57½	57½
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s '42	98½	98½
Manila So L 4s '39	61½	61
Manila Elec Co 7s '42	98½	98½
Market St Ry 7s	100½	100½
Marland Oil 7½s B '31	100	99¾
Mich Cent R R 4s '40	90	90
Minn & St Louis 5s '34	62½	62
Minn & StLouis fd 5s '62	15½	15½
Minn St P & S S M cons 4s '38	82½	82½
Minn St P & S S M 6½s '31	102½	102½
Metro Edison 5s ser C '53	90	90
Metro Edison 6s ser B '52	100	100
Mex Pet of Dela 8s '36	102½	102½
Midvale cv 5s '36	87½	87½
Mil Gas 4s '27	95¼	95¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	95½	95½
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s	99½	99½
Mo K & T adj 5s '67	59½	59½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '26	99½	99½
Mo K & T 5s A '62	81½	81½
Mo K & T 6s C '32	100½	100½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	60½	60½
Mo Pac 5s A '65	82½	82½
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	97½	97½
Nash Chat & St L 5s '28	101	101
Nat Acme 7½s '31	90	90
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	97½	97½
N O T & M 5s '35	95	95
N Y Cent 3½s '97	75	75
N Y Cent cn 4s '98	81½	81½
N Y Cent 5s Ser C 2013	98	98
N Y Cent 6s '35	105½	105½
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	94	94
N Y C & St L deb 6s '31	101½	101½
N Y Dock 4s '51	74	74
N Y Edison 6½s '41	110½	110½
N Y Gas el 6s '48	101	101
NY NH & H 4s '55	51	51
NY NH & H 4s '56	51	51
NY NH & H 4s '57	46½	46½
NY NH & H 6s '48	72½	72½
NY NH & H ext 7s '25	98½	98½
NY NH & H ext deb 7s fcs '25	74	74
N Y Ry 5s A '42	25½	25½
N Y State Ry 4½s '62	58½	58½
N Y Sus & W fd 5s '37	54	54
N Y Tel 4½s '39	95	95
N Y Tel 6s '41	104¾	104¾
N Y Tel 6s '49	107	107
Norf So 5s '61	66½	66½
Norf & West 4s '96	86	85¾
Nor Am Edison 6s '52	93½	92¾
North Am Edison 6½s '28	97½	97½
Norf & West cv 6s '29	123½	121
Nor Ohio T & L 6s '47	91¼	91¼
Nor Pac 3s 2047	58½	58½
Nor Pac 4s '97	82½	82½
Nor Pacific 6s 2047	104½	104½
Nor States Power 5s A	92½	92½
Nor States Power 6s B '41	99½	99½
Nor-West Bell 7s '41	108½	108½
Ont Power N F 5s '43	97½	97½
Ohio Pub Serv 7½s '46	104½	104½
Ore & Cal 5s '27	100¼	100¼
Oriental Dev 6s '53	84¾	84¾
Otis Steel 1st 7½s '47	100½	100½
Otis Steel 8s Ser A '41	92¾	92¾
Pac G & E 5s '42	92½	92½
Pac Power 5s '30	95½	95½
Pac T & T fd 5s '52	93½	93½
Pac T & T 5s '37	101½	101½
Park-Lexington 6½s '53	96½	96½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	93	93
Penn R R cn 4½s '60	96½	96½
Penn R R 5s Ser B '68	101	101
Penn R R 6½s '36	109½	109½
Penn R R 7s '30	108½	108½
Peoples Gas 5s '47	91½	91½
Peoples Gas 6s '43	100	100
Peoria & E 1st 4s '49	74½	74
Pere Marq 5s A '56	96	96
Philadelphia Co ref 6s '44	101½	101½
Philadelphia Co 5½s '38	92½	92½
Phila & Rg C & I 5s '73	86	86
Pierce Arrow 8s '43	78	78
Pierce Oil 8s '31	96	96
Pitts Young & Asta 5s '62	100	100
Port Ry 6s '47	100	100
Prod & Refin 8s '31	109½	109½
Pub Serv Elec P 6s	98½	98½
Pub Serv N J 5s '59	80½	80½
Punta Sugar 7s '37	109	109
Reading 4s '97	86½	86½
Reading 4s ctfs	84	84
Reading 4½s '97	95½	95½
Rio G & W 4s '34	77½	77½
Robbins & Meyer 7s '42	80	80
Rogers Brown Iron 7s '42	77½	77½
R I A & L 4½s '34	77½	77½
San Ant Pub Serv 6s '52	91½	91½
Seaboard A L ref 4s '59	53	53
Sierra & S F Power 5s '49	85½	85½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	85	85
Sinclair Purchas 5½s '26	97½	97½
Sinclair C O P 6s '26	98½	98½
Sinclair Oil 6½s '38	85½	85½
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	90	90
So Bell Tel 5s '41	94½	94½
So West Bell Tel ref 5s '54	93½	93½
So Pacific cv 5s '34	98½	98½
So Pacific fdg 4s '55	85½	85½
So Railway 4s '56	67	67
So Railway 5s '94	92½	92½
So Railway 6½s '56	100½	100½
So Railway gen 6s '56	106½	106½
St L & S F adj 5s '55	71½	71½
St L & S F inc 6s '60	64½	64½
St L & S F 4s A '50	70	70
St L & S F 5s B '50	84½	84½
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	101	101
St L & S F 5½s D '42	92½	92½
St L & S W 1st 4s '89	77½	77½
St L & So W 5s	82½	82½
St L & So W cn 4s '32	82¾	82¾
St L & I M 4s '29	89½	89½
St L I M & S (R&G) 4s '33	81½	81½
St P Union Depot 5s '72	98½	98½
Standard Gas 6½s '33	98½	98½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	93	93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	94	94
Third Ave adj 5s '60	48½	48½
Third Ave 4s '60	60	60
Toledo Edison 7s '41	108½	108½
T St L & W 3½s '25	95	95
T St L & W 4s '50	80	80
Union Elec Power 5s '33	96½	96½
Union Pac ref 4s 2008	86½	86½
Union Pac 4s '47	91½	91½
Union Pac 6s '28	104	104
Union Tank C 7s '30	104½	104½
U S Rubber 5s '47	80½	80½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	105½	105½
U S Smelting 6s '26	100½	100½
U S Steel 5s '63	103½	103½
Utah Power 5s '44	90½	90½
Utah Light 4s '44	76	76
Utica Gas 5s '57	93½	93½
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	82½	82½
Va-Car Chem 7½s '32	92½	92½
Va Ry 5s '62	95½	95½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	90	90
Va & So W gm 5s '58	92½	92½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	99	99
Wabash (Omaha) 3½s	72½	72½
Warner Sugar 7s '39	91½	91½
West Elec 5s '44	100	100
West Pac 1st 5s '46	86	86
W Penn Power 6s C '58	103½	103½
W Penn Power 7s D '46	108	108
West Maryland 4s '52	61½	61½
Western Union 4½s '50	98½	98½
Western Union 5s '38	101½	101½
Western Union 6½s '36	110	110
Westinghouse 7s '31	108½	108½
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	64½	64½
Wilkesbarre & E 1st 5s	87½	87½
Willys Overland 6½s '33	98½	98½
Wilson 1st 6s '41	96	96
Wilson 7½ '31	101	101
Winchester R A 7½s '41	103	103
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	95½	95½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	May 22	May 22
3½s 1927	99.30	99.31	99.29	99.30	99.29
1st 4¼s '47	100.19	100.20	100.17	100.19	100.17
2d 4¼s '42	100.11	100.14	100.9	100.14	100.10
3d 4¼s '28	101	101.4	101	101.2	101
4th 4¼s '38	100.28	101	100.26	100.26	100.28
US 4¼s '52	102.17	102.17	102.15	102.16	102.15

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine 6s '45	90	89¾
Argentine 7s '27	101½	101½
Austrian Gov 7s '27	90¾	90½
Belgium 6s '25	100½	100⅛
Belgium 7½s '45	103	103
Belgium 8s '41	102	102
Berne 8s '45	108½	108½
Bolivia 8s '47	89¾	89¾
Bordeaux 6s '34	82½	82½
Brazil C R R 7s '52	81½	81½
Brazil 7½s '52	99½	99½
Brazil 8s '41	95¾	95¾
Canada 5s '26	100½	100½
Canada 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Canada 5½s '29	101¾	101¾
Canada 5s '31	100	100
Chile 7s '42	96¼	96¼
Chile 8s '26	103	103
Chile 8s '41	105⅛	105⅛
Colombia 6½s '27	95⅜	95⅜
Cuba 4½s	81	81
Cuba 5s	94	94
Czechoslovakia 8s '51	96½	96½
Danish 8s A '46	107½	107½
Danish 8s B '45	107½	107½
Denmark 6s '42	94½	94½
Denmark 8s '45	108½	108½
Dutch E Indies 5½s '53	85¾	85¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	93¾	93¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	93½	93½
Finland 6s '45	88½	88½
French Republic 7½s '41	96	96
French Republic 8s '45	99⅞	99⅞
Haiti 6s '52	89½	89½
Holland Am L 6s '47	73	73
Japanese 4s '31	78¾	78¾
Japanese 6½s '54	90½	90½
Lyons 6s '34	82½	82½
Marseilles 6s '34	82⅛	82⅛
Montevideo 7s '52	87¾	87¾
Netherlands 6s '72	91	91
Norway 6s '52	93¾	93¾
Norway 8s '40	111¾	111¾
Paris Lyons M 6s '58	75½	75½
Prague 7½s '52	84¼	84¼
Queensland 6s '47	99½	99½
Queensland 7s '41	106½	106½
Rio G du Sul 8s '46	96½	96½
Salvador 8s	100⅞	100⅞
Sao Paulo 8s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Serbs Croats & S 8s '62	82¾	82¾
Seine 7s '42	88⅜	88⅜
Soissons 6s '36	82	82
Sweden 6s '39	103½	103½
Swiss 8s '40	113	113
Tokyo 5s '52	61¾	61¾
United Kingdom 5½s '29	101⅜	101⅜
United Kingdom 5½s '37	109½	109½
Uruguay 8s '46	102¼	102¼

Stockholders of Central Mercantile Bank, New York, approve an increase in capital stock from $200,000 to $1,500,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last May 23	Last May 22
Am Pneu pf	13	13	12½	12½	13
Am Sugar	43⅜	43⅛	42½	42⅞	43⅝
Am T & T	124¾	125¾	124¾	125¾	124⅞
Am Woolen	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅞
Am Wool pf	97½	97¾	97½	97¾	97½
Am T & T rts	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Amoskeag pf	72	72	72	72	..
Anaconda	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
Bos Con Gas	105½	105½	105½	105½	..
Bos Elev	75½	75½	75	75	75¼
Bos El 2 pf	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	..
Bos & Albany	151¼	151¼	151¼	151¼	151
Bos& M pf A	14½	14½	14½	14½	15
Bos & M pf C	20	20	20	20	..
Cal & Hecla	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	14½
Cop Range	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20¼
Davis Daly	.45	.45	.45	.45	..
Eastern S S	49	49	49	49	..
East S S pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
East Butte	4	4	4	4	4
E Mass Ry	18	18	18	18	18
Edison Elec	169	169¼	169	169¼	169
Gen Elec Sp	11	11	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Island Creek	100	100	100	100	100
Lake Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
Me Central	31	31	31	31	..
Mass Gas	74⅝	74⅝	74	74	75¼
Mass Gas pf	65	65	65	65	65
May Old Col	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
Mergenthaler	154	155	154	155	154
Mex Invest	12	12½	12	12½	11½
Mex Tel	105½	105½	105½	105½	..
Miss Riv Pw	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25
Mohawk	25½	25½	25½	25½	..
Nat Leather	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
New Cornelia	18	18	18	18	18
N E Oil	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
New Dom	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
N E Oil pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	..
N E Tel	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105½
NY NH & H	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
Old Colony	80	80	79½	79½	80
Orpheum Cir	18	18	18	18	..
Pacific Mills	80	80	80	80	80
Pere Marq	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅛
St Mary Lnd	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
Sup & Boston	.50	.50	.50	.50	..
Swift & Co	100½	100⅞	100½	100½	100½
UnitedFruit	190	190	190	190	190
Un Shoe	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35½	35¾
US Smelt pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	39¾
Ventura Oil	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	23
Wal Watch	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
Wal Wch pf	16	16	16	16	..
Wal W pr pf	67	67	67	67	..
Warren B	34	34	33½	33½	34
War B 1pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
Westinghouse	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
	BONDS				
Lib 3½s	99.24	99.24	99.24	99.24	..
4th 4¼s	100.25	100.31	100.25	100.25	100.22
1st 4¼s rg	99.26	99.26	99.26	99.26	..
2d 4¼s rg	99.22	99.22	99.22	99.22	..
4th 4¼s rg	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	..
Hood Rub 7s	101	101	100¾	100¾	101
Miss Riv s	95	95	95	95	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	31.90	32.13	31.54	31.98	31.99
July	29.00	29.45	28.90	29.31	29.21
Oct.	25.80	26.14	25.77	25.99	25.99
Dec.	25.05	25.42	25.03	25.22	25.28
Jan.	24.80	25.12	24.79	24.99	25.00
Mar.	24.02	25.23	24.98	25.20	25.23

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	17.38	17.44	17.35	17.44	17.52
July	16.75	16.89	16.75	16.84	16.94
Oct.	14.98	15.06	14.94	15.03	15.09
Dec.	14.59	14.59	14.59	14.59	14.66
Jan.	14.45	14.52	14.40	14.48	14.55
Mar.	14.33	14.34	14.23	14.34	14.41

Spots 17.46, down 10. Tone at close, steady. Sales—(British), 3000; (American), 2100 bales.

CARNEGIE STEEL ELECTRIFICATION

The Carnegie Steel Company has awarded a contract for more than $1,000,000 to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for equipment for a new structural steel mill in the Homestead group. Three of the steel company's steam-driven mills are being dismantled and replaced by two large electric mills.

NO EAGLE OIL TRANSPORT DIVIDEN

LONDON, May 3—The Eagle Oil Transport Company, Ltd., has passed the dividend on its ordinary shares, the company setting aside for depreciation £750,000. The annual report showed a decrease of £300,000 in profits. Mexican Eagle Oil Company, Ltd., owns all the ordinary stock of the Eagle Oil Transport Company.

GEO. A. FULLER COMPANY

NEW YORK, May 23—Geo. A. Fuller Company construction work executed in the year ended April 30, 1924, was $18,352,728. President Baird says unfinished business on the company's books is on a sound basis and indicates usual average profits. He says there is a large amount of building of more desirable type to be executed in the near future, and the company hopes and expects to secure its usual share of it.

FREIGHT LOADINGS DECREASE

Loadings of revenue freight in the week ended May 10 totaled 909,187 cars, a decrease of 4853 from the week before and a decrease of 65,554 from the corresponding week last year, the American Railway Association reports. Since Jan. 1, car loadings totaled 16,909,711, compared with 17,017,364 in the corresponding period of 1923.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

The net income of $1,746,603 for the year 1923 reported by Wheeling & Lake Erie is equal, after allowing for the full 7 per cent on the cumulative convertible prior lien stock and the full 6 per cent on the preferred non-cumulative stocks, to 90 cents a share on $33,641,300 common outstanding. This compares with net income of $206,266, or $1.73 a share on $11,882,600 priod lien stock in 1922. No dividends have as yet been paid on any stock issues.

MISSOURI PACIFIC'S ACQUISITION

Large earning power has been added to the Missouri Pacific through its recent acquisition of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway, which had its best year in 1923 with net income of $2,428,153, compared with $1,721,793 in 1922. Surplus after dividends and betterments of $580,940 was more than double the figures for 1922.

COMMONWEALTH POWER PROFITS

Earnings of the Commonwealth Power Corporation and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended April 30, 1924, applicable to dividends and depreciation amounted to $6,006,778 or $25.03 a share on the $24,000,000 preferred stock and $22.83 a share on the 200,000 shares of common stock; after provision for depreciation, earnings amounted to $17 a share on the preferred and $13.20 on the common as compared with $10.75 and $5.70, respectively for the corresponding previous period.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, May 23—In an interview John M. Miller Jr., president of the First ational Bank of this city, stated that, while business conditions in Virginia have been slowing up in the last few weeks, the people are optimistic for a large fall business if a safe and sound President is nominated and elected. Virginians are greatly disappointed at the passage of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill.

QUINCY MINING COMPANY

Report of the Quincy Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows a deficit after all charges, except depdeciation and depletion, of $278,824, compared with a loss of $548,332 after depreciation and depletion in 1922 and loss of $738,189 after reserves in 1921.

LEAD PRICE AGAIN REDUCED

NEW YORK, May 23—American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead from 7.25 to 7 cents a pound.

TODD SHIPYARDS EARNINGS

Todd Shipyards Corporation earend net profits of $713,175 in 1923, equal to $3.39 a share on the capital stock, compared with $728,074 or $3.46 a share in 1922.

VICKERS, LTD.

LONDON, May 23—Vickers Explosives, Ltd., net profit for 1923 was £499,000, compared with £683,000 in previous year. No dividend was declared on the ordinary shares, but directors state the present outlook for the company's business is brighter than for the last few years.

BIG CHARGES MADE FOR MAINTENANCE BY UNION PACIFIC

Present Liberal Policy Expected to Be Offset by Reductions Later in Year

As predicted by President Carl R. Gray, the Union Pacific Railroad adopted a liberal maintenance policy during April and although the total operating expenses were slightly reduced, the falling-off in gross was so extensive as to result in a 24.8 per cent decrease in net operating income.

General freight loadings were reduced by the unfavorable weather conditions in the northwest and total freight revenues declined $517,586 or 4.4 per cent from the previous year's figure, to a total of $11,204,290. Passenger traffic likewise reflected the slowing up of industrial activity, revenue from this source standing at $2,532,269 for the month, a decline of $65,159 or 2.5 per cent.

Mail revenue did not follow the trend of smaller offerings, but increased $20,952 or 5.7 per cent to an aggregate of $389,262. The tariff on express shipments, however, was in line with the lower commercial loadings and stood at $346,375 for the month, a decrease of $14,040 or 3.9 per cent from last year's total. "All other transportation" revenue was nearly constant at $354,540 and incidental accounts yielded a total of $287,784 for the month, a gain of $41,814 or 17 per cent.

Total Revenue Less

Total revenue showed a decline of $526,378 or 3.4 per cent when compared with last year, while operating expenses were cut only $129,918, or 1.1 per cent.

In the establishment of gross operating expenses of $11,839,444 for the month, the "transportation" expense which totaled $4,562,442 was the only item to show a cut from last year's figures. This outlay for fuel charges and operatives' salaries was reduced $413,556 or 8.3 per cent from 1923 similar expenses.

Maintenance was on an upward scale, as reported by Mr. Gray on his recent trip to New York. In taking advantage of early favorable conditions to improve the right of way instead of postponing such work until later in the year, the company expended $2,751,085 last month, an increase of $179,913 or 7 per cent more than similar expenses in the corresponding month of 1923. This gain, however, will undoubtedly be offset by reductions of like proportion later on in the year when the work would ordinarily have to be done.

After Tourist Traffic

That rolling stock is in satisfactory shape is indicated by the maintenance of equipment expenses, which totaled $3,331,578 for the month, a gain of only $29,554 or .9 per cent more than last year. Traffic expenses which include the cost of advertising and solicitation reflected a campaign for increased passenger travel during the coming tourist season and advanced to $325,001, an increase of $13,789 or 4.4 per cent over last year.

Despite a falling-off in the passenger revenue, which suggests fewer passengers, but is not conclusive proof of this, as passenger miles were probably decreased in greater proportion than the decline in number of travelers, the cost of miscellaneous operations was increased $39,255 or 14.6 per cent more than 1923.

As the result of the lower gross figures combined with less curtailment in the expenses, the net revenue for the month aggregated $3,275,066, a decrease of $406,460 or 11 per cent from the net of a year ago. The operating ratio, accordingly, was increased 1.85 to a figure of 78.33.

Taxes Increase

Tax accruals cut into the net revenue to the extent of $1,238,084, an increase of $140,490, or 12.8 per cent more than 1923, and uncollectible revenues were increased to $3375, a gain of $2410, or 249.7 per cent, showing the effect of unfavorable financial conditions in the northwest.

These increases in deductions, in combination with an already smaller net revenue, produced railway operating income of $2,033,607, a decline of $549,360 or 21.3 per cent from April, 1923.

Equipment rents were $166,430 in excess of those last year, but this increase was almost offset by a reduction of $127,614 in joint facility rents. Net operating income declined $588,176, of 24.8 per cent.

For the four months, gross revenue showed a gain of $660,349, or 1.1 per cent more than 1923. Expenses declined $1,469,038, or 3.2 per cent, producing an operating ratio of 73.36 for the period, a decrease of 3.22 from the rate last year.

Net revenue stood at $16,368,555, an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year and operating income aggregated $11,419,910, a gain of 15.9 per sent. Through high equipment rents, net operating income was cut to $10,484,324, a gain of 9.7 per cent more than 1923.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

April—	1924	Decrease
Gross	$21,863,023	$17,010
Net oper income	3,496,084	21,211
Gross—4 months	86,447,869	*1,196,491
Net oper income	10,431,226	1,778,802

*Increase.

Public Utility Earnings

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT

April:	1924	1923
Gross	$882,750	$796,416
Net	319,717	263,288
Surplus	711,361	65,674
Gross—4 months	3,725,381	3,290,687
Net	1,375,569	1,092,525
Surplus	362,511	238,934

YADKIN RIVER POWER

April:	1924	1923
Gross	$134,507	$159,109
Net	70,728	78,722
Surplus	39,280	50,413
Gross—12 months	1,887,036	1,438,710
Net	967,819	672,683
Surplus	604,400	471,400
Pref dividends	113,918	78,787
Balance	490,482	392,613

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT

April:	1924	1923
Gross	$197,887	$181,459
Net	70,310	57,650
Surplus	52,396	47,511
Gross—12 months	2,413,035	2,089,785
Net	787,464	569,164
Surplus	757,592	615,659
Preferred dividends	215,260	159,858
Balance	542,332	455,801

ASHEVILLE POWER & LIGHT

April:	1924	1923
Gross	$85,582	$78,148
Net	33,314	27717
Surplus	30,727	23,938
Gross—12 months	1,007,765	923,141
Net	384,634	325,498
Surplus	344,987	285,924
Preferred dividends	44,147	37,779
Balance	300,840	248,145

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER

April:	1924	1923
Gross	$873,429	$660,263
Net	333,574	323,960
Net income	105,401	112,846
Gross—4 months	3,551,982	3,479,903
Net	1,349,674	1,348,409
Net income	438,885	502,625

NEW HAVEN SHOWS MORE EFFICIENCY

Improved Operating Records Made in Several Departments

Freight business of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the first three months of 1924, at least, was running substantially in excess of the corresponding period of 1923. In those months last year New Haven's movement of freight was greatly handicapped by bad weather conditions and subnormal condition of motive power.

In March, 1924, the latest figures available, gross ton miles increased about 18 per cent over March, 1923. In February, however, the gain was 36.4 per cent over 1923 and 14.9 per cent over February, 1922. In January the increase was nearly 32 per cent over 1923 and 23 per cent compared with 1922.

Car movement continued relatively high in March, reflecting favorable conditions and high operating efficiency. Average miles a freight car per day was 16, representing an increase of 78.4 per cent over March, 1923. This is figured on all cars, including about 7000 bad order cars in storage. Adjusted to exclude bad order and stored cars, the movement was probably nearer 20 miles a car per day. Reflecting better loading, it is interesting to note that the average train load in March increased 3.6 per cent over March, 1923, and loaded car miles increased 19.9 per cent.

Since April 1 there has undoubtedly been some traffic recession on the New Haven as on other roads, due to slowing up of industrial operations and a reduced coal movement, but it is doubtful if the falling off was as marked as on the Boston & Maine.

Significant of the manner in which excessive foreign cars on the system have been brought down and car hire charges radically reduced, it is interesting to note that on May 14 there were only 35,298 cars on the New Haven lines. In March, 1923, the daily average was 61,253.

BALDWIN OBTAINS MEXICAN ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—President S. M. Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive Works pulled into the Baltimore & Ohio station Thursday after a two weeks' business trip to Mexico. He brought with him an order for 50 locomotives, valued at $2,000,000 and a tentative plan for the purchase of a substantial amount of freight cars.

Mr. Vauclain was optimistic about conditions in Mexico. "Conditions are immeasurably better than they were three years ago," he sad. "The so-called revolution, which was one of the worst they have had, was squelched, because they have at the head of the Government a man who can do things. He handled the situation in a deliberate and effective way."

Asked as to discussions with President Obregon as to the old indebtedness to the Baldwin Company, Mr. Vauclain said that everything was arranged satisfactorily. "Things are fine as silk," he tersely put it. He said that he could not discuss at this time the plan looking to the purchase of cars for the Mexican National Railways.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	3%
Outside com'l paper	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Year money	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Customers' com'l loans	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Individual cus. col. loans	5 @5½	5 @5½

	Today	Last previous
Bar silver in New York	66½c	66⅞c
Bar silver in London	34½d	34⅞d
Bar gold in London	94s 9d	94s 9d
Mexican dollars	50¾c	51⅛c
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1⅛	1¾

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$62,000,000	$760,000,000
Year ago today	63,000,000	
Balances	24,000,000	74,000,000
Year ago today	26,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	22,396,405	67,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.	
Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅛@3 %
30@60 days	3⅛@3
Under 30 days	3⅛@3
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3⅛
30@60 days	3¼@3⅛
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅛
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3¼@3⅛
30@60 days	3¼@3⅛
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	5	London	4
Athens	6½	Madrid	5
Berlin	10	Paris	6
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	8	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Calcutta	8	Tokyo	8
Christiania	7	Vienna	9
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.34⅛	$4.34¾	$4.8648
Cables	4.34⅛	4.35⅛	4.8648
French francs	.0539½	.0584¾	.193
Belgian francs	.0463	.0464	.193
Swiss francs	.1777½	.1770	.193
Lire	.0442½	.0442¾	.193
Holland	.3736	.3739	.402
Sweden	.2655	.2655	.268
Norway	.1388½	.1394	.268
Denmark	.1688	.1694	.268
Spain	.1370	.1382	.193
Portugal	.0296	.0300	1.08
Greece	.0195	.0195	.193
†Austria	.14⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentine	.3295	.3287	.4245
Brazil	.1065	.1060	.3244
*Poland	.0012	.0012	.238
†Hungary	.013	.012½	.203
Jugoslavia	.0123¾	.0124	.193
Finland	.0252	.0252	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0295¼	.0295¾	.2026
Rumania	.0048	.0048¾	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7238	.7238	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5250	.5250	.78
Bombay	.3070	.3080	.4866
Yokohama	.4360	.4030	.4984
Uruguay	.7858	.7909	1.0342
Chile	.1094	.1101	.365
Peru	4.16	4.18	4.8685

†Per thousand. *Per million.

U. S. REALTY & IMPROVEMENT

United States Realty & Improvement Company for the year ended April 30 reports net income of $3,365,569 after interest, depreciation and federal tax, equal, after preferred dividends, to $16.44 a share on $16,162,800 common, compared with $3,335,691, or $19.44 a share on a slightly smaller capitalization in the previous year.

GORTON PEW FISHERIES COMPANY

Gorton Pew Fisheries Company consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 1924, shows total current assets of $740,756 and total current liabilities of $101,100, leaving net working capital as of that date of

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, May 23—Consols for money were 57¾, De Beers 12½, Rand Mines 3. Money, 2 per cent, discount rate—Short bills 3¼ per cent, three months' bill 3⅛@3¼ per cent.

FRENCH EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS BY GOOD MARGIN

Country Never in More Flourishing Condition as Shown by Trade Returns

PARIS (By Mail)—Trade and revenue returns for the first quarter of the year show that France was never more flourishing. It is admitted that depreciation has a great deal to do with the figures, and the experts are rather concerned over the effect upon later months of the sharp improvement in the external value of the franc. But if exports fall off and public receipts decline somewhat, they say that is a necessary sacrifice which will be repaid amply in time to come by the permanent benefits accruing from financial stability and higher French credit abroad.

Exports in March exceeded imports by 732,000,000 francs, whereas in February the excess was only 204,000,000 and in the preceding months there had been an excess of imports.

In September, when the average dollar quotation was 17.09, exports amounted to less than 2,500,000,000 francs. Since then they have steadily increased, as the dollar has steadily risen until in March they attained 4,355,000,000 francs. Comparison of the first quarter of this year with the first quarter of last year is as follows in millions of francs:

	1924	1923	Incr'se
Imports	10,224	6,955	3,267
Exports	10,973	6,561	4,412

Manufactures Increase

The big increase in exports concerns manufactures, which are up by 2,970,000,000 francs. In the last three months the development here has been remarkvolume of sales abroad. Here are the that the falling franc not merely swelled the values, but actually increased the volume of sales abroad. Here are the figures:

	000,000 frcs.	000 metric tons	Avge % rate
January	1574	245	21.45
February	2256	308	26.62
March	2550	403	22.00

Though the dollar rate improved in March, the exports figuring in that month's returns would be mainly goods ordered in the preceding month, so that the effect of the improvement on trade will only be apparent in the April figures. Actually, moreover, the statistics stop on the 25th of each month and the average dollar rate on that reckoning of the month would be higher than shown above.

Public revenues from normal and permanent sources reflect the briskness of trade and commerce. They compare for the first three months of the year with 1923 as follows, in millions of francs:

	1924	1923	Exc'ss
January	2080	1780	300
February	1820	1335	484
March	1961	1540	420

For the quarter the excess is as much as 1,200,000,000 francs over 1923, and if this rate were maintained the year would produce a total of more than 26,000,000,000 francs, apart altogether from the large tax increases, which as yet have scarcely influenced the returns.

Prices Hold Up

Nobody expects the rate to be maintained, but if industry and trade decline as a result of the appreciation of the franc, at least something will be done toward keeping up the revenues by the tax increases recently voted, and moreover expenses of administration should decline, as prices fall in harmony with the rise in the exchanges.

To date prices have not declined to any extent. Wholesale and retail indices, basis July, 1914, show the following movements in the last six months:

	Wholesale	Retail in Paris
October	429	349
November	452	355
December	468	365
January	505	376
February	555	384
March	510	392

The wholesale price level is beginning to fall, but the retail continues to rise, as usually happens.

For so many months France has been accustomed to see prices rising that it is difficult to get people habituated to the idea of their falling. Moreover salesmen of all kinds are now able to plead the higher taxes in excuse for their high prices. And finally until wages can be brought down, it is hard to reduce the cost of production and here again politics does not favor for the moment any action that might antagonize the workers.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET EASIER

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, England, May 23—There is insufficient new business to fully test values but an easier tendency is prevalent. Traders can secure big business if they are prepared to make substantial concessions.

The spindles and looms are well employed but the workers' demands for increased wages are causing uneasiness. Latest quotations are: sixty-fours, 5s. 10d.; sixties, 5s. 3d.; fifty-sixes, 4s. 2d.; fifties, 3s. 2d. and forty-sixes, 2s. 4d.

DIVIDENDS

Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 13.

Todd Shipyards declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable June 20 to stock of record June 2.

The Virginia Iron Coal & Coke Company has declared the regular semiannual 2½ per cent preferred dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

Douglas Pectin Company declares the regular quarterly 25 cent dividend, payable June 30 to stock of record May 31.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, common payable June 20 to stock of record June 6 and preferred July 2, to stock of record June 18.

General Petroleum Company declared the regular quarterly 50 cents common dividend, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Midland Securities has declared an extra dividend of $40 a share and the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 6. The company has 28,138 shares of $100 par stock issued and is a holding company with stock interest in a number of Texas properties, particularly the Lone Star Gas Company.

Railway Steel Spring declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 17, and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable June 20 to stock of record June 7.

Owens Bottle Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred and 75 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Union Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred and $1 a share on the common stock, both payable June 2 to stock of record May 24.

General Elecrric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the regular stock and 15 cents on the special stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 4.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company has declared the regular quarterly $2 dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

People of Porto Rico

5% Gold Bonds

Due Serially 1944-48 Optional 1943

Exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes

Price to yield 4.50%

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BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

TEXAS SULPHUR CO. IN GOOD POSITION

Extra 25c Dividend Declared as Corporation Increases Its Financial Reserves

The action of the directors of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company in continuing the declaration of an extra dividend of 25c a share, together with the usual quarterly $1.50 a share disbursement virtually places the stock of the company on a regular $7 a share annual basis.

The company's current earnings cause no uneasiness regarding the continuation of the present regular rate of disbursement. Accumulated reserves, which have shown a steady tendency to mount, despite extra declarations, indicate that the extra dividends, at the rate of $1 a share annually, can be maintained without endangering the strong financial position of the company.

The company is capitalized at $6,350,000, consisting of 635,000 shares of $10 a share par value. On this capitalization $6 a share or 60 per cent in dividends, is regularly disbursed annually and the regular distribution of 25c a share each quarter, results in annual dividends of $7 a share, or 70 per cent.

To meet these unusual distributions to stockholders, the company returned net profits of $4,737,021, or $7.26 in 1923, and as the net earnings in the first quarter of the current year were slightly above those of 1923, an annual return for 1924 well in excess of the regular $6 a share distribution rate, together with $1 a share extra, is reasonably assured.

Assets Permit Big Dividend

The reason for the present policy of the management in permitting the stockholders to share so extensively in the earnings of the company is apparent from the balance sheet. Reserves for depletion and accrued federal taxes alone totaled $4,318,205 on March 31 last, equal to approximately $6.80 a share on the $10 per value stock. Tangible assets as of Dec. 31 last aggregated $13,405,767, equivalent to $21.11 a share on the capital stock.

In this connection, it is pointed out, that the appreciated value of the sulphur reserves has never been capitalized as the lands and development are still carried at cost on the asset side of the balance sheet.

On March 31 last profit and loss surplus, including reserves for depletion, aggregated $7,100,386, equal to about $11.20 a share on the 635,000 shares of $10 par value.

The accounting practice recently followed by the company indicates just what portion of the dividends is paid from reserves for depletion and from surplus, but the only effect this has on the balance sheet is to reduce the extensive reserves for depletion which alone are nearly equal to two-thirds of the par value of the entire capitalization and build up a larger surplus, which may be diverted into whatever channels the management deems expedient.

TRY TO RESTRAIN SHERIFF SEIZING POWER COMPANY

SEATTLE, Wash., May 23—The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, trustee for bondholders and holder of a $13,000,000 mortgage on properties of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, yesterday appealed to the Federal District Court to restrain the sheriff of King County, Washington, from seizing the power company's properties for taxes levied upon the municipal street railway system of Seattle in 1919.

These taxes not yet paid amount, with accumulated interest, to $652,000. The City of Seattle completed its negotiations to buy the street railway system from the power company early in 1919 and the property was transferred April 1 of that year. In the city's enabling ordinances, contract of purchase and deed to the property it was specifically agreed that if the railway system was not held to be exempt from that year's taxes, the company should pay for the first three months and the city for the remainder of the year.

The city's efforts to secure exemption were carried up to the United States Supreme Court which recently held that the taxes must be paid. Although approximately half the taxes are city taxes the city has refused to fulfill its agreement, and the county sheriff and treasurer have threatened to proceed against the power company for the whole amount by seizure of its other properties on which all taxes are fully paid. The action of the Old Colony Trust Company is expected to forestall seizure and bring the issues to adjudication.

NO CHARGE MADE BY SAVINGS BANKS

Savings acounts in mutual savings banks of Boston are in no way affected by the intended charge by commercial banks of $1 a month on checking accounts that average less than $300, according to D S. Sylvester, executive manager of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts.

It is reported that some people are drawing out their savings accounts under the impression that savings banks were making similar charges. Mutual savings banks have never made a charge of any kind for carrying savings accounts, however small.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

WASHINGTON, May 23—The Long Island Railroad and its subsidiaries were tentatively valued by the Interstate Commerce Commission today at $93,201,517, as of June 30, 1916.

A Giant Industry Bids For Your Capital

Electric Light and Power Companies have an investment of $5,800,000,000.00, with 13,356,000 customers. Last year gross earnings were $1,300,000,000.00. This industry doubles in size every five years. Its rapid growth will require more than $800,000,000.00 of new capital each year.

Electric Light and Power Bonds are exceptionally well secured, and yield liberally. They are the "Universal Investment"—equally suitable for the large and small investor, and for banks, trust companies, insurance companies, estates, etc.

Write for the booklet, "Lighting the Way to Wealth." In an interesting, non-technical way it analyzes the investment subject, and "lights the way" to safety and satisfaction in investing. Tear our name and address out as a reminder.

R. E. WILSEY & CO.

INCORPORATED

894 West Monroe Street

CHICAGO

SHEEP RECEIPTS IN CHICAGO OFF

Cold Spring Diminishes Supply of Lambs—Hog and Cattle Prices Easier

CHICAGO, May 23 (Special)—Sheep receipts are decreasing fast, and for the next 30 days the supply is expected to be unusually small, because all the fed western lambs from Colorado have been marketed, and only a small number of shorn lambs remain at near-by feeding stations.

The cold, backward spring has retarded the development of southern lambs in Kentucky and Tennessee, and few are expected from that source for the next two weeks. Some Idaho lambs were marketed at Omaha this week, but the movement of range lambs will not be in volume until after the middle of July.

Good shorn lambs are selling as high as $15.25, but a good many go at $14.50@15. A few spring lambs are available, and sell steady at $17@23. Good shorn ewes are $8@8.25, and the plainer kinds $7@7.75.

Recent high prices of hogs have attracted an excessive run and the market is easier. Best heavy hogs bring $7.60, the same as a week ago. Most of the good hogs of all weights sell at $7.35 to $7.55 with the medium butchers at $7.20 to $7.40 and the lightweights $6.80 to $7.20.

More cattle are arriving than the market needs for immediate demands and with buyers in an apathetic mood and a supply of material on hand, the market is generally 25 cents lower than Tuesday and 50 cents lower than at the close of last week. Good heavy cattle show as much slump as any others, as buyers are discriminating against excessive weights.

It takes choice steers to reach $11.50 and few are good enough to sell higher than $11, with most of the good fat steers going at $10 to $10.75, and the medium to good at $9 to $10. The run carries a good percentage of common lightweight short fed cattle that move at $8 to $9. Demand for fat heifers is strong enough to hold the market steady at $9 to $10.

STIFF COMPETITION CUTS PROFITS OF ENAMELING CONCERN

NEW YORK, May 23—Weakness in National Enameling & Stamping stock which Tuesday dipped down to a new 1924 low of 18¾ has revived talk of contemplated financing by the company although this contention has received no official confirmation.

National Enameling earned $1,271,295 in 1923, after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to $3.66 a share on 515,918 common shares. Earnings in 19922 equaled $8.22 a common share. The dividend was reduced from $1.50 to $1 quarterly last October, and was passed in February of this year. The full 7 per cent dividend on the preferred has been declared for 1924.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last showed working capital of $6,466,496, campared with $7,925,899 in 1922. Current assets totaled $11,175,354, of which $8,085,907 was inventory. Current liabilities were $4,708,858, consisting almost entirely of $4,702,996 accounts and notes payable. Of this $3,650,000 were notes, presumably against bank loans. Cash and receivables totaled $3,089,447.

The company enjoyed good business in the first half of 1923, but in the second six months percentage of profits was reduced considerably by stationary prices of its products and increased cost of production. Competition in the household utensil line was also felt, aluminum ware being an important factor, in many cases replacing enamelware. Foreign competition in utensils was also keen.

National spent about $2,000,000 last year for new buildinsgs and plant improvements. Included was a new sheet mill at Granite City, which increased its capacity 6000 tons monthly.

The company holds bonds and stocks in St. Louis Coke & Iron Company which were carried on last year's balance sheet at $4,930,170.

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MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY

DIVIDEND 114

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20, 1924.

A regularly quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on June 30, 1924, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on June 4, 1924. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

JOS. T. MACKEY, Treasurer.

GOOD SHOWING BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC

NEW YORK, May 23—Southern Pacific's April earnings were particularly good, gross revenues of $21,863,023 being within $17,000 of April, 1923, the best April in the system's history. Net operating income of $3,496,084 was only $21,211 less than a year ago, and, with that exception, the best since 1918.

Freight revenues were the best since November, excluding March, and passenger receipts of $4,635,000 were only $161,000 under a year ago, the decline considerably less than declines reported by other roads for April.

Four months' gross revenue were $86,447,000, an increase of $1,196,000 over last year, but decreases in net operating income in January, March and April brought net operating income to $10,431,000, or $1,778,000 below a year ago.

CUBAN TELEPHONE COMPANY

NEW YORK, May 23—Cuban telephone Company will sell $4,000,000 new 7 per cent preferred stock. A meeting of stockholders has been called for May 27 to ratify an increase in capital stock of $12,000,000 preferred, and $18,000,000 common, both $100 par. At present there are $2,000,000 6 per cent preferred and $11,432,876 common outstanding. Preferred dividend will be increased from 6 per cent to 7 per cent and only $6,000,000 will be issued at present.

CENTRAL SYSTEM LEADS BIG TRUNK LINES IN EARNINGS

Shows Best Ratio of Net to Gross in First Quarter of 1924

Although the Pennsylvania Railroad showed the smallest proportionate decrease in gross among leading trunk lines for the first quarter of 1924, and with the Erie Railroad reported a gain in net earnings as compared with a moderate decrease for New York Central and a large decrease for Baltimore & Ohio, it was still much behind Central and slightly behind Erie in proportion of gross saved for net. New York Central still leads these roads, as it has for more than a year past, with a fraction over 17 cents saved for net out of each gross dollar, compared with 11.5 cents for Pennsylvania, 11.3 for Baltimore & Ohio and 11.8 for Erie.

New York Central's maintenance ratio was the lowest, but so was its transportation ratio, and the difference in maintenance would account for only 2.8 cents out of the difference of 5.7 cents in realization of the gross dollar between it and Pennsylvania. The four major New York Central lines, considered as a system, made little more than $25,000,000 net out of roughly $147,000,000 gross, while Pennsylvania made a little more than $18,000,000 net out of nearly $160,000,000 gross.

The following table compares important earnings and expense items of the four trunk lines for the first quarter with changes from the first quarter of 1923. First column is a consolidation of returns for New York Central proper with those for Big Four, Michigan Central and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, these lines having a combined mileage of a little over 11,000 as against 10,484 miles operated by Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Baltimore & Ohio operates 5303 miles and Erie 2324 miles.

Earning Comparison

1st Qtr:	N Y Cent	P RR	B&O	Erie
Gross % decrease	7.4	3.7	8.7	10.1
Maint. % decrease	12.5	7.2	*1.7	8.7
Trans exp % decrease	7.4	6.6	5.8	20.3
Net op inc % decrease	7.8	*7.8	39.1	*57.9
Nt pr grs dollar etc'24	17.2	11.5	11.3	11.8
Nt pr grs dol'rs etc'23	17.4	10.5	16.9	6.7

*Increase.

Ratios of maintenance and transportation expenses and taxes to gross are shown below. It will be observed that Baltimore & Ohio and Erie apparently made no great effort to curtail maintenance the first quarter, but Erie decidedly reduced its transportation ratio.

Expenses and Taxes

Percent of gross:	N.Y.C.	P.R.R.	B.&O.	Erie
Maintenance, 1924	32.1%	34.9%	36.9%	37.5%
Maintenance, 1923	34.0	36.2	33.2	27.0
Transport'n, 1924	38.7	41.7	40.5	40.3
Transport'n, 1923	38.7	43.0	39.3	45.5
Taxes, 1924	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.9
Taxes, 1923	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.3

While Pennsylvania made appreciable progress in reducing certain operating expenses, it failed to make any impression on its tremedous equipment hire debit, which was $4,722,859 for the quarter, an increase of $1,635,825 more than last year. Some decrease was effected in joint facility rents, but that item was inconsequential.

Equipment and joint facility rents for the four New York Central lines were $418,440, compared with $456,441 last year; for Baltimore & Ohio the two items made a debit of $707,270, compared with $1,285,875; for Erie $220,574, compared with $892,571.

These figures go far to account for Pennsylvania's much smaller net in proportion to gross than Central's. The former's equipment hire debit for 1923 was $13,927,103, increase of $4,237,432 more than 1922. For the four New York Central lines together the same item was $1,511,852, an increase of $228,184.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, May 23—The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve System shows:

	May 21 1924	May 14 1924
Total gold reserves	$3,138,166	$3,138,476
Gold ex agnst FR nts	2,149,556	2,171,123
Total reserves	3,239,985	3,241,286
Bills discounted:		
Sec by US Gov oblig	149,669	155,536
Other bills discounted	264,946	255,645
Bills bt in op market	55,692	75,361
Total bills on hand	470,307	486,542
Member bank res acct	1,941,285	1,939,598
FR notes in act circ	1,886,429	1,911,875
Ratio of tot reserv to deposit and FR note liabilities combined	83.7%	83.0%

Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system as of May 21, 1924, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	May21 1924	May14 1924	May23 1923
Boston	90.3	89.3	83.2
New York	91.5	90.3	83.1
Philadelphia	85.9	86.3	70.9
Cleveland	81.5	80.7	74.4
Richmond	61.5	60.6	56.8
Atlanta	74.1	77.9	68.4
Chicago	84.4	83.5	81.5
St. Louis	81.0	80.2	69.4
Minneapolis	66.6	67.4	68.6
Kansas City	71.8	70.2	50.8
Dallas	64.9	63.6	47.6
San Francisco	82.4	81.0	68.3
Total	83.7	83.0	75.6

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	May 21, 1924	May 14, 1924
Total gold reserves	$285,528	$284,154
Gold exclu agst F R nts	209,410	210,376
Total reserves	296,760	295,682
Bills discontinued:		
Sec by U S Gov obligation	8,590	8,932
All other bills discounted	7,722	7,040
Bills bought in open mrkt	4,849	7,997
Total bills on hand	21,161	23,969
Liabilities:		
Member bank—rsrv acct.	126,077	125,844
F R nts in actual circula'n	201,234	203,179

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This Week	Last Week
Total gold res	$993,550,000	$975,774,000
Total reserves	1,017,455,000	999,768,000
Bills discounted:		
Sec by U S gov ob	40,902,000	41,608,000
All other	14,542,000	14,138,000
Bills bot in op mar	6,421,000	55,746,000
F R not in ac circ.	344,294,000	347,312,000

UNITED LIGHT & POWER

CHICAGO, May 23—United Light & Power Company and subsidiary companies report for the year ended March, 31, 1924, as follows:

	1924	1923
Gross	$12,589,257	$12,152,961
Net	4,428,113	3,940,769
Int sub cos	532,826	797,595
Balance	3,895,287	3,143,174
U L & P charges	1,665,205	1,118,507
Dividends	891,928	794,415
Surplus	1,338,154	1,230,252

EXPECT SMALLER MARINE DEFICIT

The financial district expects that the annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company to be issued soon will show another deficit but one smaller than that of 1922, when it was $4,735,000. A change for the better is reported to have occurred since the first of the year in the affairs of the company, it having earned a substantial margin above fixed charges in the last three months.

CLOTH TRADE HIT BY BRITISH GOODS

Textile Depression Aggravated by Imports of Fine Cottons

The depression in cotton goods in United States has been aggravated by imports of fine British goods. This has particularly affected manufacturers of shirtings and dress goods and all mills making goods which compete with English fine combed yarn goods.

In addition to competition from British cottons the growing vogue of linen dress goods has also made inroads on the sales of American manufacturers. Recent reports from Ireland indicate the linen trade is in better shape than since the war because of brisk demand from the United States. Dress linens are selling in department stores around $1 a yard, and on account of their superior wearing qualities compels with fine cottons.

The following shows the marked increase in quantity and value of imports of British cottons and the unusual increase in the first three months of this year in spite of the marked dullness in domestic goods:

	Sq. Yards	Value
1924 (three months)	56,000,000	$11,750,000
1923	219,000,000	47,000,000
1922	142,000,000	39,000,000
1921	106,500,000	29,500,000
1914	62,000,000	11,000,000

Imports so far this year are at annual rate of 224,000,000 square yards, more than double imports in 1921. It is stated that British manufacturers are selling cottons here at a loss so that they can keep mills running.

Retailers here used to buy four to six months ahead, and advance placing of orders enabled mills to keep operating on an even basis, even in slack seasons in Worth Street. Now that buying conditions have changed, as soon as a slow down in business comes, manufacturing is in danger of coming to a standstill.

The cool, late spring has aggravated the current textile dullness. It is said that there has been practically no spring business this year.

Inventories are generally low, since no mills have run on stock as they used to do, but have shut down and conserved their cash. Credits are generally good because no one bought heavily for spring and little money is owed.

STEEL OPERATIONS CLOSE TO BOTTOM THINKS OFFICIAL

Chairman J. A. Topping of Republic Iron & Steel Company said, after the directors' meeting, that April operations were at the rate of 70 per cent capacity and that earnings were in excess of dividend requirements. In fact, total earnings for the year to date closely approximate the full preferred dividend requirements for the entire year of 1924.

He further said that while current operations were down to a 50 per cent basis it was believed operations were on bottom as stocks were close to the exhaustion point and for this reason some improvement in the volume of business was expected.

"While present business conditions," he continued, "are in no sense comparable with those prevalent in 1921 yet during that year the country consumed close to 50 per cent of its ingot capacity and it seems reasonable to assume under existing conditions, which are decidedly more favorable, that this year's requirements should be considerably larger.

"Advantage is being taken by the company of the present lull in demand to press new construction work heretofore authorized, and to accumulate a surplus of Bessemer steel to carry on operations during the period of shutting down the Bessemer works in the near future for the installation of a new Bessemer rolling mill. Ample funds are in hand for completion of this work and for all other corporate purposes."

SULPHUR ORES IN IRON MINE TO BURN FOR WHOLE YEAR

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 16 (Special Correspondence)—J. W. Bennie, manager of the Shannon Copper Company, is carrying out a plan for setting fire to the company's Copper Belle mine at Gleeson, Cochise County with the intention of burning the sulphide ores. Ordinary methods are considered too expensive to secure a profit in extraction of the 2 per cent copper ores. In the mass is about 25 per cent sulphur. It now is proposed to create a vast underground smeltery by burning away most of this sulphur, with incidental release of much iron.

It is expected that the ground above this level, to the surface, will be well burned out within a year. At the proper time, it is planned to flood the incandescent ore bodies, not so much to extinguish the fire as to secure leaching of the copper. Thereafter the sulphuric water will be pumped into tanks on the surface, where the copper will be precipitated on metal scraps, an economical process, that secures a high-grade residuum readily smelted.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, as compiled by F. W. Dodge Corporation, show contracts awarded week ended May 20, 1924, $11,313,900; corresponding period 1923, $8,438,400; correspondnig period 1922, $7,855,800; corresponding period 1921, $5,230,100.

LABOR'S EARNINGS SLIGHTLY LOWER

Eleven Industries Report Smaller Weekly Wages in March as Result of Curtailment

NEW YORK, May 23—The slowing down of American industry which has been evident for some time is now reflected in the latest survey of employment, wages and working hours by the National Industrial Conference Board made public today.

The "real" earnings of the average American worker—that is, his pay measured by what it will buy—still show little change over the preceding two months, however, for the decline in the cost of living has about kept pace with the decline in money earned, the board's study shows.

Average hourly earnings of all wage-earners were 56.1 cents in March as compared with 56.2 cents in February. In eight industries hourly earnings increased, in 13 they declined and in two there was no change. The more notable declines were in the southern cotton and iron and steel industries. Both skilled and unskilled male labor showed lower hourly earnings in March but women registered a small advance.

Average weekly earnings of all wage-earners dropped from $27.20 in February to $26.89 in March. Eleven industries reported lower weekly earnings in March, the larger declines occurring in automobiles, the cotton manufacturing industry, especially in the south, iron and steel, paper and pulp and silk. Among the classified labor groups weekly earnings of unskilled male labor and women increased slightly, but skilled male labor registered the lowest weekly earnings for a year.

"Real" hourly earnings remained 40 per cent higher than in July, 1914, but due to the drop in actual weekly earnings in March, the "real" weekly earnings declined slightly to a point 31 per cent above the July, 1914, level.

Following a small recovery in Februarry, total employment feel of again in March. In 11 industries employment dropped, particularly in textiles, iron and steel and printing. Of particular significance is the decline in the average hours of work per wage earner from 48.3 hours a week in February to 47.8 hours in March, indicating increased curtailment of manufacturing activity.

There is nothing in the data received by the National Industrial Conference Board during recent months to indicate any general movement, either to increase or reduce wage levels in the industries covered. Such fluctuations as have occurred in average earnings have resulted largely from changes in employment and in hours of work available to wage earners.

MAINE POWER CO. GROWING RAPIDLY

Concern Now Has Nearly $26,000,000 Invested in State

WATERVILLE, Me. May 23—The Central Maine Power Company, which has been extending its field of operation with great rapidity during the last few years and is regarded as one of the largest hydroelectric plants in New England, has now almost $28,000,000 invested in dams, plants and power equipment. The company last year paid out $1,771,067 in wages to its 1200 employees There are now 11,615 stockholders. The gross earnings last year totaled $3,778,929. Twelve counties out of the total 16 in the State are served by the company, including 148 cities, towns and villages.

There was 45,878 horsepower of electric energy generated last year in its 20 hydroelectric plants and a total of 63,878 horsepower generated in all its plants, including its steam auxiliaries. The company has 150,000 horsepower of undeveloped hydroelectric power and 63,000 horsepower of motors connected with the system. At the present time 500 industries in Maine are dependent upon the Central Maine Power Company. There are 1851 power customers, 51,178 light customers, and 5000 gas customers. There are 924 horsepower of street lights connected with the system and 4000 square miles of area of the towns in which the company operates, and a population of 265,000, or one-third of the total population of Maine. The company also operates 74 miles of street railways and 90 miles of mains are used in the distribution of gas. There are 580 miles of electric high-tension transmission lines and 660 miles of electric distribution lines. During last year there were 113,582,000 cubic feet of gas generated and 146,136,310 kilowatt hours of electric energy generated.

TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER

Gross earnings of the Tennessee Electric Power Company system for the 12 months ended April 30, 1924, were $9,268,701 as compared with $8,450,863 for the corresponding period last year and net after taxes $4,388,170, an increase of $639,003 over the previous year. After deducting fixed charges, first preferred dividends and provision for depreciation, there remained a balance of $1,051,725 applicable to the second preferred and common stocks or $21.03 and $4.82 a share respectively on the outstanding 50,000 shares of second preferred and 156,000 shares of common stock.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

W. W. BALDWIN, vice-president of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy has called our attention to the Howell-Barkley labor bill which in much the same manner that the Adamson Act was passed by Congress at the behest of the Labor unions, has been enacted.

Briefly, the terms of this bill provide for the elimination of the present Railroad Labor Board, which, with all its shortcomings, has accomplished concrete results, and which has a membership of three "public" representatives and three each of railroad and Labor members.

It is true that certain decisions of the board have been six to three—the union members standing alone—yet this is not, as Labor chieftains contend, an indication that the public representatives are in accord with the railroad managers on many important questions of policy.

The Howell-Barkley bill substitutes for the Labor Board, four so-called "boards of adjustment" each of 10 members, half railroad and half Labor. While the salaries of members of these boards are to be $7000 rather than the $10,000 paid to the present Labor Board members, it is of note that there is actually an increase in expense since there are 40 members, and four separate organizations to be established under the new act. Also, there is to be a mediation board of five members receiving $12,000 each.

Obviously, the latter would be called upon to decide all of the broader questions since the boards would divide 50-50 between management and Labor on matters of policy.

But one of the most important "jokers" in this bill in our opinion is that the Labor representatives are to be selected by the national Labor unions, who, it is stated, do not truly represent a majority of the employees in every class of railroad service.

Mr. Baldwin, together with John G. Walber, vice-president of the New York Central, and other prominent officials have made a sincere effort to present the correct facts in public addresses, letters to Washington correspondents and in other ways.

Measuring Results

Charles E. Lee, a former operating official of the Boston & Maine, a member of the Storrow committee which prepared an illuminating report on the New England railroad situation, and now a consulting railroad expert, has devised a new method of measuring the operating success or failures of railroads, or divisions.

Mr. Lee contends that inasmuch as many reports of the nature familiar to all railroad men, such as car-loading, car mileage, tonnage and the like, are not completed until 30 to 45 days after the period which they cover, they are of little practical value to the operating officer in basing his judgment upon actual conditions along his line. And not infrequently the responsible official not being an accountant, places too little credence in the statistics, and is prone to devote more attention to making an alibi, than an analysis of a condition which perhaps has long since been improved.

Writing in the Railway Age, Mr. Lee suggests that a "statistical unit of service" be established, basing this in percentage form upon the number of cars actually moved to those awaiting movement. This, he points out, can be prepared almost at the close of the day's work for each yard, division or railroad, and will give a current picture of the situation to interested officers without delay.

With "foreign" cars costing the road on whose lines they are $1 a day, he points out that up-to-the-minute reports will be helpful in cutting down unnecessary expenses for car-hire.

Public Relations Work

That substantial results have been achieved in the railroads' public relations campaign was the message brought to the New York Railroad Club recently by Robert S. Binkerd, vice-chairman of the committee of presidents of eastern railroads handling this problem. Taking his own family as an index, Mr. Binkerd said that eleven relatives of his—business men in all walks of life in various parts of the country—a few years ago had not been averse to government ownership of the railways, while today they are a unit in demanding fair treatment of the entire railroad problem.

Mr. Binkerd stressed the necessity for a greater consideration of the traveling public, who, he believes, have not realized the improvement which shippers of freight have noticed in railroad service. This, he explained, pertains more to the commuters and short-distance travelers, than to those who ride on the high-speed, extra-fare limiteds.

Discussing the rate question, he stated emphatically that "no single article of food which is placed on your tables costs more than 1 cent in the actual freight costs of bringing it to you." For example, a pound of ham is carried from Cedar Rapids, Ia., to New York City for 71-100 of a cent. Department of Agriculture figures showed that of the 10 cents paid for a loaf of bread, the wheat grower gets about 1½ cents, the railroads ½ of a cent, the miller ½ cent. Of the remainder, the baker gets 5 or 6 cents, with about 1 cent cost of delivery to get it to the consumer.

"Wheat or flour could be hauled by the railroads for nothing," Mr. Binkerd observed, "and the price of bread would not be reduced."

That progress in bringing such facts to public notice has been made is unquestioned. And in a subtle manner it was observed by a member of the club, "Mr. Binkerd, you have succeeded in educating the public. Now all you have to do is to educate the railroad officials."

British Passenger Fares

A number of readers have commented on passenger charges in Great Britain compared with those in the United States, as quoted in this column April 25. This quotation was from the Rock Island Lines Magazine, and was computed by J. E. Gorman, president of that road. We are asking Hal S. Ray, Mr. Gorman's assistant and director of Rock Island publicity, for information on this point, in order that a retraction may be made if the information is incorrect.

Diplomacy an Asset

After listening for 10 days to the questioning and cross-questioning of witnesses by railroad counsel opposed to the Interstate Commerce Commission's train control order, one fact stands out prominently to us: namely, that ridiculing and belittling the inventions of experts in electrical appliances is not the proper way to win a case. When automatic train control has worked successfully for 12 years, railroad lawyers can hardly hope to impress the commission favorably by questions substantially as follows: "Why do you think train control will work?" and "What proof have we that this system is desirable and efficient?"

Of Interest to Travelers

A new Burlington train between Chicago and Denver is to be put in service June 1 leaving Chicago at 5:30 p. m. and reaching Denver about 9 p. m., the following evening. An intensive effort to stimulate travel to the wonderful Colorado vacation land is being made.

The Denver and Rio Grande is inaugurating a new Denver-Salt Lake City train leaving at 4 a. m. (sleepers open at 10 p. m.) to afford a longer daylight ride through the Royal Gorge and over the Continental Divide.

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Artistic 7-room house, 2 fieldstone fireplaces, new furnace, hot and cold running water, bathroom, large new barn with 4-car garage and servants rooms; 100 acres of land, fine woods with frontage on mountain lake, high altitude, cool, and wonderful scenery; reached by private cinder road, 600 feet from State highway. Apply to
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VENICE, CALIF.—NEW 5 ROOM
Spanish stucco house, artistically and conscientiously built, close to schools and car line. Terms can be arranged.
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SOUTH CENTRAL MONTANA — 640-acre ranch for sale, 11 miles from Yellowstone river, county seat and railroad; school and stage line near; fenced and cross fenced; 80 acres under cultivation, balance good pasture and abundance of timber for fuel and building; log house and barn, and other buildings, cave, well with pump; has produced crops each year for past 7 years; price $5500 cash. For particulars and photo of place address owner, L. V. DEMING, care Y. M. C. A., Portland, Oregon.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For immediate occupancy, light, airy 6-room apartment; back porch; all newly decorated; rent $115. Phone Concord (Mass.) 44-W.

CHICAGO—7-rm. apt.; N. S.; 2nd floor of 3 apt. bldg.; 2 baths, sun parlor, glazed rear porch; overlooking lake; attrac. rental. 915 Winona Ave. Tel. Edge. 6304 or Main 5200.

CHICAGO—3-rm. furn. apt., June to October or longer; $75 per month. 611 Wrightwood Ave., Apt. 5. Tel. Diversey 1526.

DE LUX APARTMENTS; modern; ideally located; all conveniences; marine view; singles and doubles; attractive rates; near First Church. 2230 Albatross St., San Diego, Calif. Phone 62986.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—New, unfurnished 4-room apartments in 3-family flat, ready about June 1. For appointment, phone TRinity 6314.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—For sale or rent, 7-room residence; beautiful location; unfurnished. 1857 N. Wilton Pl. Hempstead 0081.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Wilshire District—3 to 5-room sunny, airy flats; furnished and unfurnished; large, pleasant yard; $35 to $60 per month. 986 S. Serrano Ave., Drexel 9017.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — Attractively furn. single and double apts.; moderate rates; nr. church. EL TOVAR APTS., 1515 Arapahoe. Beacon 0195.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Attractive 4-room unfurnished bungalow; disappearing bed; pleasant neighborhood. 436 N. Westlake Ave. Drexel 5828.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—To sublet, two or three months, small furnished pleasant apartment; near church and car line. Drexel 1397.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—To let, unfurnished, 4 large rooms; duplex; garage; yard cared for; $65. 2429 South Bronson Avenue.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—5 large rooms, unfurnished; upper half duplex; garage; near cars. 559 N. New Hampshire Ave.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Newly decorated, attractive, sunny 6-room apartment; fully screened; open and sleeping porches, fireplace, separate furnace; garage; near stations and trolleys; adults; references; immediate possession; $125. HARTMANN, 334 Nuber Ave. Hilc. 2517.

TO LET IN SWAMPSCOTT—5-room apartment, with or without garage; also heat and light; all modern conveniences; adults. Tel. Lynn 4344-M. Box E-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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I WANT to rent or buy an elevator apartment, 4, 5 or 6 rooms, light, some sunshine; quiet and refinement essential; below 125th. Write, phone, 812 Hotel Lucerne, New York.

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FURNISHED—My beautiful home among large trees on Long Island Sound shore, Darien, Conn.; 12 rooms, 3 baths; rent $2500; also a smaller house for rent. MINER RANDALL, Norwalk, Conn.

FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping in part of pleasant country home; among the Catskills. MRS. C. HASBROUCK, Woodstock, N. Y.

SWAMPSCOTT—Ocean front, June-Sept., furnished apartment. Phone Lynn 8089, ring 11, evenings, or address Box D-183, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO RENT for season, modern home in the country; completely furnished; eight rooms, all conveniences, screened-in sleeping porch, fireplace, electricity; garage; 5 minutes to trolleys; high elevation; 50 miles Boston; 1 mile Derry. Address H. S. TAYLOR, Derry, N. H.

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BROOKLINE—For rent, June 1st to October 1st, small new furnished house on quiet street, in convenient location; $80 per month. Write or phone G. D. BOWNE, Jr., 66 Griggs Rd. Tel. Regent 6644-M.

BROOKLINE, near Coolidge Corner — Six room apartment with enclosed porch; until October. 9 Babcock Street, Suite 3.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush Section, 1607 Ocean Ave.—New 3-room apartment, light, breezy; near ocean; finely furnished; convenient to all lines; New York in 30 minutes; 3 or 4 months; reasonable; appointment.

CHICAGO—June 1 to Sept. 1 or 15th, furnished; S. S. 6-room apt., two baths; near church; best trans.; adults. 1371 E. 48th St. Phone Oakland 6810.

CHICAGO, 5478½ University Ave.—Sunny, attractive furnished apt., 5 rooms, near U. of Chicago; good transportation; rent $105. Phone Midway 2082.

CHICAGO, 4712 Beacon St.—Elegantly furn. suite, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; also 1 room suites. Phone Sunnyside 4851.

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BOSTON—Practitioner's front office every afternoon, Saturday all day. 1005 Colonial Bldg. Tel. Beach 8827, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office in nicely furnished suite, loop; hours arranged to suit. Tel. Sup. 3913 mornings or after 7:30; State 4792, from 12:30 to 7 p. m.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Large rooms, well furnished; garage and parking space; tourists welcome. 2957 Brighton Ave. 766-284.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Whitworth Hotel, weekly rates $8 to $12; inspection invited. 1231 West 8th St. Drexel 1107.

N. Y. C.—Pleasant living quarters in exclusive apartment; bedroom and living room; adjoining bath; central location. Box S-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 402 West 150th St., cor. Edgecomb Ave.—2 large sunny rooms, single or double; running water; elevator apartment; ideal summer location; beautifully furnished. Apartment 62.

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FOR SALE—Prosperous plumbing business; well established; $5000; will lease store and home. 1032 Santa Monica Blvd.

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HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Butcher to take charge of meat market. Call or write PAUL PERRIGUEY, 1109 East Randolph St., Maywood, Calif.

WANTED—Competent gardener for grounds; Protestant. Address C. D. LEVERETT, The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.

HIGH SCHOOL or college boy for general hotel work. TAYBURY ARMS, Hampton North Beach, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—Wanted mother and daughter or two sisters who are looking for pleasant home to act as companion-housekeeper; salary $40 each monthly. Box G-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WANTED—In exchange for a home and reasonable remuneration, the co-operation in housekeeping and care of two children, of a high school girl, the year around; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. W. R. AUSTIN, Spencerport, N. Y.

WANTED—Woman as nurse for baby and small child; good home; near Philadelphia. Box X-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

NEWTON, MASS.—General maid or working housekeeper; reasonable wage; Protestant; Christian Scientist preferred. Call mornings, Newton North 3770.

WANTED—Good reliable cook for few summer boarders on farm near Pittsfield. Apply to Ellenora C. Graves, Great Barrington, Mass.

EXP. white nurse to take entire charge of 8 mo. baby and 4 yr. boy, ref. required. MRS. C. M. GUGGENHEIMER, Jr., Lynchburg, Va.

WANTED—Helper, pleasant home for right person. Understands cooking; Christian Scientist pfd. References required. Tel. Regent 7385-W.

DETROIT—Wanted, experienced clerk part time for small dry goods store. THE SHELDON SHOP, 4621 Third Street, near Forest.

GIRL, general housework, small family adults, good cook. Call 9-12, 252 W. 85th Street, New York City, Apartment 9-A.

COOK'S assistant and college girls for waitresses; season opens July 1. TAYBURY ARMS, Hampton North Beach, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 5 years' experience Eng. and manufacturing departments of industrial company, desires position as assistant to plant superintendent or production manager in growing central states firm; best of references; available June 15. Box D-120, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SPANISH-FRENCH-ENGLISH correspondent; export experience; college education; Christian Scientist pref.; offers his services where opportunity is available. Box Y-100, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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WANTED—Young lawyer, admitted to California bar, wants legal, sales or other business connection in California. Address R. A. JONES, 221 Columbia Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

EXPERIENCED organist desires position in church in Southern California. Box X-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

YOUNG MAN desires position for summer, outside New York preferred. Box B-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

YOUNG MAN desires position; four years banking experience. Box K-91, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SUPER SECRETARY—Due to employer's resignation from business, young gentlewoman, well educated, keen, capable, having held position of great responsibility in executive capacity, desires post where diversified experience and ability can be utilized; accustomed to having charge of office, conducting correspondence, interviewing, meeting public; highest credentials. Box X-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Stenographer and secretary with some legal and wide commercial experience desires connection with opportunity for advancement. Address Box M-2, care The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

POSITION as traveling companion, by lady of refinement; competent; Christian Scientists preferred. Address T-10, care The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

YOUNG LADY, college student, desires position as mother's helper; can tutor young children. Address 425 Invest. Bldg., Pomona, Calif., care Mrs. Bertha R. Witte.

POSITION wanted as companion to lady; Christian Scientist preferred; capable assisting light duties; references. MISS R. M. SMITH, 419 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Woman of efficiency desires position as companion. Address C-14, care The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

LADY, cheerful, capable companion, mother's helper, not menial, excellent sewer. Box K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—Position during summer by young lady school teacher; teaching or in some other line. B. C. D., 321 W. 7th St.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Refined lady wishes position as companion or mother's helper. 3665½ So. Park Ave.

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HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 60 Broadway, New York City—Commercial agency where employers and better class of men and women seeking positions are brought together.

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TEACHER in private school; experienced; prepared to teach all grades—physical culture, expression, oratory, high school English, etc. M. M. D., 1226 Westlake Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A GENTLEMAN'S new 14 kt. solid gold 17 jewel watch, value $100, and a gentleman's 14 kt. gold diamond ring; willing to submit to an authority for appraisal; total value $225; forced to sell at a sacrifice. Box F-124, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TWO ladies' 18 kt. white gold diamond rings; will sell either or both; total value $600; will sell reasonably; appraisal allowed. Box D-125, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Adjoining Chas. B. Guthrie Co.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY WAR MEMORIAL TO BE BIG CARILLON TOWER

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 17 (Special Correspondence)—About £20,000 is required to provide the carillon which has been determined upon by the University Senate as the university war memorial.

A carillon is superior both to a peal of bells and a set of chimes, from the fact that on it can be played practically anything that can be played on a piano. It consists of from 33 to 50 bells tuned to the chromatic scale, and fixed rigidly in a frame. The bells are struck by hammers, which are operated from a keyboard. The player, to do justice to the instrument, should be as skillful of touch as an organist or pianist. A tower about 150 feet high will be required, and a fine effect will be obtained by music floating down from the sky, while beneath, on special occasions, gatherings of graduates or undergraduates will be able to join their songs to the accompaniment of the bells.

The committee in charge of the movement has not yet asked for subscriptions, but has received, chiefly in sums of £100, anonymous donations aggregating £4000.

RAW COTTON EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, May 23—Exports of raw cotton, including linters, for April totaled $48,590,718, compared with $39,664,234 in April, 1923. For 10 months they were $820,-907,997, compared with $601,939,177.

CALIFORNIA

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WHO, even in these days, can meet a shepherd clambering up the hillside or crossing the moorland with his dog beside him, without a little thrill of pleasure? He is one of the antique figures of the world, and fancies grave and gay awake within us as he passes by.

"A seer, a country god—so thought conceives
His oracle of seasons foul or fair."

But what of the shepherds of the ancient world? They were seers and country oracles indeed. Apollo himself, so it was rumored, had been a herdsman before he bartered his flocks for a lyre, and Jason sailed westward in search of a fleece. Perhaps in primitive communities "that lived and moved, by, with and for their flocks," the ideal man was bound to be a shepherd. At any rate, the ancients learned early to appreciate the character of a good shepherd, and one has but to remember Abel feeding sheep just outside the wondrous garden, and Abraham and Moses, and many another hero, to admit that the craft has great traditions.

✧ ✧ ✧

Greatest of all, its long connection with the art of poetry! Why, ever since the days when Theocritus sang sweet songs about the shepherds amid the wild Sicilian rocks and valleys, the idea should have persisted, that a shepherd must be a poet and that a poet should pretend to be a shepherd, it is very difficult to determine, but such has been the vogue of this pretty convention that every country in the western world possesses pastoral poetry. So used have we become to considering the sylvan pipe and shepherd's crook and bank of asphodel, with all the other symbols of Corydon and Daphnis as worn-out images used by poetasters, that we can hardly credit them with freshness and value, or believe that they were the treasures of actual shepherds who once sat upon the rocks "where dittany and clover pale enticed the goatherds from the sunburnt vale." But very differently they struck the imagination of Marot and Petrarch and Spenser, and they had the keys of the kingdom.

The Dark Ages were devoted to other gods, but with the Renaissance the old tradition of the pastoral awoke once more and poets hasted to turn themselves into country swains, and sing of the shepherd's sweet lot, just as the Greeks had done long before.

The Elizabethans never wearied of the subject and one poet answered another in those resplendent songs that still enchant us by their art. The age was a tempestuous one, full of toil and temptation, and the poets, fully alive to the fact, turned to contemplate the peace and joy and contentment found in summer meadows among the shepherds where

"All day their flocks each tendeth
All night they take their rest
More quiet than who sendeth
His ship into the East.
O happy who thus liveth!
Not caring much for gold,
With clothing which sufficeth
To keep him from the cold."

Wedded to music, the pastoral inspired those golden madrigals that have lately been given back to us in all their fresh fairness in the song books of Elizabethan musicians.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the influence of the pastoral upon English poetry. Arcadia, whither Sidney, Spenser and Shakespeare loved to betake themselves, was the home country of the shepherd; there lived Stella and Rosalind and Perdita and little Pastorella, the child of the sheepcote. After the Reformation, and even before in Italy, a far more serious note had been sounded now and then, and a form of pastoral had arisen in which country affairs were but a vehicle for discussing grave matters of religion and politics. In Italy, France and England, shepherds now displayed unusual skill in dialectics, kings, queens, bishops and statesmen masquerading in fields and valleys with their flocks. At the same time, the Hebrew Scriptures becoming known and loved, the inspiration of prophet and psalmist was added to that of the classics, and the graceful shepherd of the eclogue caught somewhat of the gentleness of the grave, good shepherd so enabling the poet to widen and deepen his conception of the pastoral character. Strange as this mixture of fantasy and truth appears to us, it grew into a thing of rare beauty in the hands of Spenser and Milton, and Lycidas shines forever as the triumphant model of all such verse.

"So Lycidas sunk low, but mounted high,
Through the dear might of Him that walked the waves,
Where, other groves and other streams along,
With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves."

Invading the theater the Pastoral became the nucleus of the masque, so inspiring another masterpiece in Comus. The stars of Arcady shine over Comus in all their silvery beauty, while Milton sets forth his divine philosophy.

"Might we but hear
The folded flocks, penn'd in their wattled cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed, with oaten stops,
Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock."

"My sister is not so defenceless left
As you imagine: she has a hidden strength,
Which you remember not.
And, like a quivered nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and unharboured heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds.

"A thousand liveried angels lackey her."

Right down to the eighteenth century the shepherd convention continued to fascinate poets, though by the time the masters of commonplace and the heroic couplet had done with it, it had become a woefully overworked affair, a burlesque of its own youth, and so obviously artificial, that we laugh at the idea of its having any connection with men who tasted of the joy of leading out their flocks to the morning pasture. But the Romantics could breathe new beauty into any cold form and they revived even the pastoral, so that we find it as lovely as ever in Blake's "How sweet is the shepherd's lot," or "Piping down the valleys wild"; while Adonais and the Scholar-Gipsy return to the best traditions of the past.

Meanwhile the true shepherd in his rustic habit, with dog and plaid and crook had re-entered English literature with Burns and Wordsworth,—the shepherd we all know, who sleeps in the lonely bothie and clambers over the rocks and fells, with a lamb tucked under his arm. In our own age, the days of what Burns called "bombast spates o' nonsense" and "snap conceits" are again discarded and the old sweet natural strain is in full flavor again. Drinkwater, looking down upon the Cotswold country, sees "the shepherds brown and old. Driving at dusk their glimmering sheep to fold," and Edmund Blunden can paint little scenes of his lonely watches upon the rolling downs when summer days are fled and of his cottage hearthstone as it is.

"The stubble browsing comes, and grand and grave
Autumn in shadow swathes the rolling weald;
The blue smoke curls with mocking stealth afield,
And far-off lights, like wild eyes in a cave,
Stare at the shepherd on the bleaching grounds.
Deeply he broods on the dark tide of change. . . .

But shepherd goes to warm him in his chair,
And in the blaze his dog growls at his dreams
And on the hearth the leaping firelight gleams
That makes him think of one with ruddy hair
Who kept the sheep in ancient Bethlehem.
With trusting tears he takes his Bible, reads
Once more of still green banks and glittering meads,
Where storms are not nor ever floods to stem,
Where the kind shepherd never takes them wrong
And gently leads the yoes that are with young."

G. T.

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Door-Ways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do door-ways call confidingly to you?
They do to me;
There is the formal door-way straight and tall
That opens on a narrow entrance-hall
Impressively.

There is the friendly door-way broad and white
Welcoming one:
Behind it I can always seem to see
The very soul of hospitality
And quiet fun.

There is the door-way overgrown with vines—
A lovely sight!
A place to linger at the close of day
And watch the soft clouds tuck the sun away
Safe for the night.

Ah, door-ways call out many things to me—
That is their way:
Behind their polished wood men's dreams come true,
Old griefs grow trivial, hopes spring up anew
From day to day.

Eleanor G. R. Young.

Live Oaks

WHAT can be lovelier, in all nature, than the live oak of the southern United States with its fairy burden of moss? And when these noble and majestic trees form stately avenues leading to the retired beauty of old time plantation homes, it verily seems that nothing could be added to enhance the pervading sense of mystery and of romance.

Mr. Hutty's recent etching visualizes and reproduces for us the wonderful charm and noble characteristics of these old trees. He has shown us once more that he must be very sympathetic to the beauty of the southern landscape, although a northern man himself.

An Avenue of Southern Live Oaks. From an Etching by Alfred Hutty

The Key of Promise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN BUNYAN'S "Pilgrim's Progress" it is told that when Christian and Hopeful were journeying toward the Celestial City they turned aside from a path that was rough to traverse one that appeared smoother, and soon found themselves on the territory of Giant Despair, who lived near by in Doubting Castle. They were taken prisoners by this giant and thrown into his castle, where they were kept for many days and cruelly treated. One night, when Giant Despair had been more cruel than usual, when there seemed no way of escape, Christian began to pray very earnestly, and continued to do so nearly all night. Towards morning he bethought him of a key called Promise, which he carried in his bosom. He said to his companion, "What a fool am I to lie thus in this dungeon when I may as well walk at liberty, for I am persuaded that this key will open any door in Doubting Castle." When he inserted the key into a lock, the bolt flew back; and he and Hopeful went out to liberty and safety.

Christian's experience is like that of many of earth's pilgrims. Who has not found himself imprisoned by Giant Despair? And what a great giant he has seemed to be! Earthly hopes had fled, and apparently on every side were danger and defeat. It may have been a struggle with disease, with sorrow, or with loss. Perhaps financial ruin confronted one, and there seemed no way of escape. The walls of doubt and despair seemed impenetrable. But just then there came the valuable experience: the key of promise was remembered, and applied to the locked door of doubt. A passage of Scripture came to thought with its assurance of God's care and guidance; and the door swung open, admitting the joy and gladness of a new hope, the peace of a new sense of life.

Students of Christian Science are proving daily the power of God's promises to deliver in time of need. The Bible has become to them a rich storehouse, because through the teachings of Mrs. Eddy they have come to know God as an ever present help; and they are availing themselves of this help. To understand God's promises is to be acquainted with His law, which operates with scientific certainty, when the conditions needful for the fulfillment of these promises are complied with

One tells how in a moment of great despair, after every effort to regain health had failed, he turned his face as to a wall. Just then a promise, an assurance of God's love and care, came to thought in the text which counsels "casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you." As thought turned from the contemplation of pain and disease to ponder these words of comfort, the pain ceased. In the light of Christian Science the text gained a new meaning, and the unreality of the discord of material sense was seen; for discord is not of God, good, whose care is loving and life-giving. He then knew that health was a possibility; for God bestows it upon His children.

Human thought can have no greater aspiration, no more lofty purpose and none more productive of peace than the desire to understand and appropriate the limitless possibilities of God's Word. The spiritual sense of His promises, together with the understanding of how to claim His protection and guidance, brings constant inspiration, and is what we most need to attain. Thus fortified, one can open any door of doubt or despair which the so-called mortal mind may seem to close. As one yields his sense of human will to the divine will, he knows that he has free access to the treasures of spiritual sense. Humility, loving obedience, and honesty are the watchwords which open to mortals the storehouses of God's goodness.

Often it is asked why Christian Scientists are happier as a general rule than other people. May not this be because they have learned to know that they carry in their bosom the key of promise, which they have tested, and which has opened for them the door to liberty, delivering them from many seemingly hard places, whereby they are assured that God's promise will continue to be fulfilled: "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear"?

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 55) Mrs. Eddy says: "Truth's immortal idea is sweeping down the centuries, gathering beneath its wings the sick and sinning. My weary hope tries to realize that happy day, when man shall recognize the Science of Christ and love his neighbor as himself,—when he shall realize God's omnipotence and the healing power of the divine Love in what it has done and is doing for mankind. The promises will be fulfilled."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Beginning of American History

When does American history begin? To that question different answers may be given. Some will say it begins with the tribes who inhabited the North American continent from the era of immemorial darkness, before they came into contact with any white men, even with the Icelanders who sailed from Greenland in the ship of Leif the son of Eric. . . .

Others will fix the beginning of American history in the earliest age of European civilization, that is to say, at the date of the enterprise attempted under Raleigh's auspices at Roanoke in 1585, or at the making of effective settlements at James Town in Virginia in 1607, and on the coast of Massachusetts by the Pilgrims in 1620. Many, however,—and I suspect they would include more than might be expected of the less educated citizens of the United States—would, if the question were suddenly put to them, reply that their history began with the Declaration of Independence in 1776, when the peoples of the Colonies disclaimed the authority of the British Crown, and started on their career as a group of associated Sovereign States.

All these answers err by thinking of the Country rather than of the People who inhabit the country. The history of the Land belongs to geology. The history of the aborigines, such as it is, belongs to the sciences of ethnology, philology, and folklore, and it is a history which has already come to its end. It was my good fortune to see the last two leading figures among the Indian tribes, one of them Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, in 1883, at the city of Bismarck, in Dakota; the other Geronimo, chief of the Apaches of Arizona, at Fort Sill in Oklahoma in 1907. . . . The Englishmen who landed in Virginia in 1607, and on the bleaker shores of Massachusetts thirteen years later, did not begin a new history, but continued a history which had begun many centuries before. When did that old history begin? We all remember the phrase with which Montesquieu surprised his contemporaries when he was describing to them the original lines of the English Constitution. "Ce beau systeme a été trouvé dans les bois." The history of those who settled North America began in the forests and on the shores of Holstein and East Frisia far back in days of which we have no native record save in mythology and poetry, in the worship of Woden and Thunor (Thunder) and Freya, and in the ancient day of Beowulf. A branch of this Teutonic stock conquered Eastern, Southern and Central Britain, and ultimately, intermingled with the Celtic population which they found there, grew to be the English nation, which, by the beginning of the seventeenth century, was already, for those days, a large nation, possibly of four millions, as large as the Scottish people or the Swiss people are today, and smaller than the Bulgarians or the Portuguese. It was from a tiny body of settlers belonging to that English nation, reinforced by later English immigrants, and with the addition of some Hollanders, Swedes, and Germans, that the American nation sprang.—Viscount Bryce, in "The Study of American History."

The Fountain

Ceaseless aspiring,
Ceaseless content,
Darkness or sunshine
Thy element;—

Glorious fountain!
Let my heart be
Fresh, changeful, constant,
Upward, like thee!

—Lowell.

Der Schlüssel der Verheissung

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN BUNYANS „Pilgerreise" heisst es, dass Christ und Hoffnungsvoll auf ihrer Reise zur Himmlischen Stadt von einem rauhen Pfad abgewichen waren und sich auf einen andern begeben hatten, der ihnen glatter vorkam, der sie aber bald auf das Gebiet des Riesen Verzweiflung führte. Dieser wohnte in der Nähe auf der Zweifelsburg. Sie wurden von diesem Riesen gefangen genommen und in seine Burg eingesperrt, wo sie viele Tage bleiben und grausame Behandlung ertragen mussten. In einer Nacht, als der Riese Verzweiflung grausamer war denn je, als es keinen Ausweg mehr zu geben schien, fing Christ an, ernstlich zu beten, und er betete fast die ganze Nacht hindurch. Gegen Morgen erinnerte er sich eines Schlüssels, Verheissung genannt, den er in seinem Busen trug. Er sagte zu seinem Gefährten: „Welch ein Tor bin ich doch! Da liege ich in diesem Kerker, da ich doch ebenso gut in Freiheit umhergehen könnte. Denn ich bin überzeugt, dass ich mit diesem Schlüssel jedes Schloss in der Zweifelsburg aufschliessen kann". Als er den Schlüssel in ein Schloss steckte, flogen die Riegel zurück, und er und Hoffnungsvoll konnten frei und sicher wegziehen.

Die Erfahrung des Christ gleicht derjenigen vieler irdischen Pilger. Wer ist nicht schon in der Burg des Riesen Verzweiflung gefangen gewesen? Und was für ein mächtiger Riese schien er zu sein! Irdische Hoffnungen waren dahin und auf allen Seiten drohten Gefahr und Vernichtung. Es war wohl ein Ringen mit Krankheit, Kummer oder Verlust; vielleicht standen wir vor einem wirtschaftlichen Zusammenbruch, und es schien keinen Ausweg zu geben. Die Mauern des Zweifels und der Verzweiflung schienen undurchdringlich zu sein. Aber gerade dann kam die wertvolle Erfahrung: wir erinnerten uns des Schlüssels der Verheissung und gebrauchten ihn zum Aufschliessen des verschlossenen Tors des Zweifels. Eine Bibelstelle fiel uns ein und brachte die Zusicherung von Gottes Schutz und Führung. Die Tore flogen auf und liessen die Freude und das Glück einer neuen Hoffnung, den Frieden einer neuen Lebensauffassung einströmen.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter beweisen täglich die Macht von Gottes Verheissungen der Befreiung in Zeiten der Not. Die Bibel ist ihnen eine reiche Schatzkammer geworden, weil sie durch die Lehren der Mrs. Eddy Gott als eine immer gegenwärtige Hilfe erkennen gelernt haben; und sie machen von dieser Hilfe Gebrauch. Gottes Verheissungen verstehen heisst Sein Gesetz kennen, das mit wissenschaftlicher Gewissheit wirkt, wenn den zur Erfüllung dieser Verheissungen nötigen Bedingungen entsprochen wird.

Jemand erzählt, wie er in einem Augenblick grosser Verzweiflung, nachdem alle Bemühungen gesund zu werden erfolglos geblieben waren, wie Hiskia sein Antlitz der Wand zuwandte. Dann kam ihm in den ermahnenden Bibelworten eine Verheissung, eine Zusicherung von Gottes Liebe und Fürsorge in den Sinn: „Alle eure Sorge werfet auf ihn; denn er sorget für euch". Als sich das Denken von der Betrachtung von Schmerz und Krankheit abwandte, um sich mit diesen tröstenden Worten zu beschäftigen, verging der Schmerz. Im Licht der Christlichen Wissenschaft erhielten diese Bibelworte eine neue Bedeutung, die die Unwirklichkeit des Missklangs des materiellen Sinnes sehen liess; denn Missklang ist nicht von Gott, dem Guten, dessen Fürsorge liebevoll und lebenspendend ist. Es wurde ihm dann klar, dass Gesundheit eine Möglichkeit ist; denn Gott verleiht sie Seinen Kindern.

Das menschliche Denken kann kein höheres Streben haben, keinen erhabeneren, den Frieden mehr fördernden Zweck verfolgen als das Verlangen nach dem Verständnis und der Aneignung der unbeschränkten Möglichkeiten von Gottes Wort. Der geistige Begriff Seiner Verheissungen verbunden mit dem Verständnis, wie man Seine Beschirmung und Führung beanspruchen kann, bringt beständige Erleuchtung und ist das, was man am nötigsten braucht. So gestärkt ist man imstande, jede Tür des Zweifels und der Verzweiflung zu öffnen, die das sogenannte sterbliche Gemüt zu verschliessen scheint. Wenn man den Sinn vom menschlichen Willen dem göttlichen Willen unterordnet, erkennt man, dass man freien Zutritt zu den Schätzen des geistigen Sinnes hat. Demut, liebevoller Gehorsam und Ehrlichkeit sind die Losungsworte, die den Sterblichen die Schatzkammern von Gottes Güte öffnen.

Es wird oft gefragt, weshalb die Christlichen Wissenschafter im allgemeinen glücklicher sind als andere Leute. Sind sie es nicht offenbar deshalb, weil sie gelernt haben, dass sie in ihrem Busen den Schlüssel der Verheissung tragen, den sie erprobt haben, der ihnen die Tore zur Freiheit geöffnet und sie aus vielen anscheinend schwierigen Lagen befreit hat, wodurch ihnen zugesichert wurde, dass Gottes Verheissungen beständig in Erfüllung gehen: „Ehe sie rufen, will ich antworten; wenn sie noch reden, will ich hören"?

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 55) sagt Mrs. Eddy: „Die unsterbliche Idee der Wahrheit durchschreitet die Jahrhunderte und sammelt die Kranken und Sündigen unter ihre Flügel. Meine müde Hoffnung sucht sich jenen glücklichen Tag zu vergegenwärtigen, an dem der Mensch die Wissenschaft Christi erkennen und seinen Nächsten lieben wird wie sich selbst,—an dem er sich die Allmacht Gottes und die heilende Kraft der göttlichen Liebe vergegenwärtigen wird, in all dem, was sie für die Menschheit getan hat und noch tut. Die Verheissungen werden in Erfüllung gehen".

Cowslip

Then came the cowslip,
Like a dancer in the fair,
She spread her little mat of green,
And on it danced she.
With a fillet bound about her brow,
A fillet round her happy brow,
A golden fillet round her brow,
And rubies in her hair.

—Sidney Dobell.

After Villon

Villon gave utterance in language of poignant beauty to the deepest sentiments of the age that was passing away. . . . The bulk of his work is not large. In his Grand Testament—a poem of about fifteen hundred lines, containing a number of interspersed ballades and rondeaus—in his Petit Testament, and in a small number of miscellaneous poems, he has said all that he has to say. The most self-communicative of poets, he has impressed his own personality on every line that he wrote. Into the stiff and complicated forms of the rondeau and rondel, the ballade and double ballade, with their limited rhymes and their enforced repetitions, he has succeeded in breathing not only the spirit of beauty, but the spirit of individuality. He was not a simple character; his melancholy was shot with irony and laughter; . . . and all these qualities are reflected, shifting and iridescent, in the magic web of his verse. One thought, however, perpetually haunts him; under all his music of laughter or of passion, it is easy to hear one dominating note. It is the thought of mortality. . . . He sees it in all its aspects—as a subject for mockery, for penitence, for resignation, for despair. . . .

With Villon the medieval literature of France comes at once to a climax and a termination. His potent and melancholy voice vibrates with the accumulated passion and striving and pain of those far-off generations, and sinks mysteriously into silence with the birth of a new and happier world. . . .

There is something dark and wintry about the atmosphere of the later Middle Ages. The poems of Villon produce the impression of some bleak, desolate landscape of snow-covered roofs and frozen streets, . . . Then all at once the grey gloom lifts, and we are among the colours, the sunshine, and the bursting vitality of spring.—Lytton Strachey, in "Landmarks in French Literature."

Pure White

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Himalaya's light! Himalaya's white!
Smiling water falls, unheard,
Pink tipped!

O come, come to this cool delight;
Not where the marigolds glint in the sun
Nor where red rhododendrons flame,
But come where young trees tower,
Where a garden gleams, plenished with white flowers,
Fair sisters of an Asian land,
Calling themselves Chrysanthemums.
Choose you a basket, beloved, and come,
Let us pluck the choicest flowers,
Not counting space. See you
The miracle goes on under Himalayan
Spell,
As water falls unspent!
They are as light, as white, as the mountain spray,
As many as the stars in heaven,
They will fall at your feet
Like the foam of a waterfall
Thundering from high rocks
Tracing petalled splendors
On the silence of the sand.

Katherin M. Hatch.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1924

EDITORIALS

Tax Relief and Politics

MANY people, among them most of those who are practiced in the study of high finance, have regarded, with disapproval, the purpose which has been obvious in Congress for some time past to reject Secretary Mellon's tax bill. But a great many more people, in fact most of the people of the United States of America, will regret and resent even more the action of the Administration if it should unwisely accede to Mr. Mellon's reported advice that the bill as changed should be vetoed, and the country left without any tax reduction whatsoever.

The original plan for tax reduction offered by the Secretary of the Treasury was in our judgment a sound and an effective one. Yet it would be idle to deny that one of his chief dogmas, namely, that the reduction of the surtax would divert into productive channels large sums of money now being invested in tax-free securities, is at least open to dispute. We believe that the Secretary was right in his contention. Innumerable people, including many entirely patriotic public men, felt strongly that he was wrong.

The compromise bill which now comes from congressional conference is so drawn as to eliminate to a very great extent this proposed relief of very heavy taxpayers, and to increase the measure of relief given to small taxpayers. Whether the relief refused to the heavy taxpayers by the conference bill would really have been effected by the Mellon bill is doubtful. The contention of Secretary Mellon was that taxpayers of this character needed no relief, because they evaded the payment of their taxes by the simple expedient of investing in tax-free securities. But it is certain that the measure of relief given by the compromise bill to persons having very moderate incomes—who of course constitute the vast mass of the American people—is greater than in the bill presented by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The game of taxing the very rich is an interesting one, and one that tempts almost every amateur in legislation to play; and yet it is one in which success thus far has not been notable. The skill with which the man of great means can evade taxation, and the ease with which he can secure expert advice on the subject are defenses against exaction not possessed by the small taxpayer. As long as it remains the fiscal policy of governments to levy taxes which can be shifted or which can be evaded, rather than to raise their revenue by a tax on land values or by taking for themselves a larger measure of the income accruing to individuals for valuable monopoly privileges granted them by the government, we shall find this measure of injustice in taxation always with us.

Estimates furnished by the experts at Washington as to the effect upon small taxpayers of the various propositions suggested, show a material reduction under the compromise plan over that of the Mellon plan. Up to incomes of about $70,000 annually this reduction is large; beyond that the conference schedule is heavier than either the present law or the Mellon bill. For the man with an income of $5000 a year, married and with one dependent, the Mellon plan would fix a tax of $47.25; the conference plan, of $24. If without dependents, the Mellon plan would impose a tax of $56.25; the conference plan, of $30. These comparative figures are reasonably illustrative of the difference between the rates proposed for all incomes under $20,000 a year. It is sufficiently apparent that if the debatable question of the economic effect of the reduction of the surtax on great incomes is set aside, the measure of relief granted by the conference report is such as to entitle it to hearty support.

These figures make clear at least the political advantage of the acceptance of the proposed conference plan. It is quite true that that advantage will not accrue wholly to either political party, for in the amendment of Mr. Mellon's bill Democrats and Republicans have had an equal share; but a veto of this proposed legislation would be distinctly the act of the Republican President, and the Republican ticket would infallibly be held responsible for it in the election next November.

Some Inherent Constitutional Powers

A RECENT issue of the Congressional Record contains extended remarks made by Representative John J. McSwain of South Carolina on "The Power to Draft Wealth in War." Mr. McSwain has approached the subject from the standpoint of a lawyer, and from that basis has presented a convincing and more or less exhaustive brief in defense of the Government's vested power to take over, in an emergency such as war, whatever property or wealth is necessary for the public defense. Many interesting decisions are cited in which this right has been upheld by the highest court and numerous lower courts. Apparently the decisions form an unbroken line.

It is interestingly pointed out how the framers of the Constitution realized that it was imperative that power should be vested in Congress to raise and equip an army and navy without being obliged to defer to the several states or being dependent upon them for the supplying and maintenance of quotas. It has been declared that in supplying this power to Congress it was manifestly intended to invest it with full power, leaving none to the states. The same document prohibits the states, without the consent of Congress, from keeping troops in time of peace or engaging in war. The power of the Government in respect to compelling service through the operation of draft laws is discussed, and the logical corollary, the right to take private property for the public defense, is elucidated. Mr. McSwain then observes: "If the principles of legislation now sought to take the profits out of war and to equalize the burdens of war had been operative in legislation and administration during the World War, the long struggle and bitter feelings over adjusted compensation would never have occurred."

It is convincingly set forth in the address that the provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, applies only to cases in which the property itself is actually taken. In the case of real estate, for instance, the taking must constitute such complete physical dominion as to imply the conversion of the possession and the fee. In the case of mere consequential damages, or where property is taken in the case of an emergency, for a limited time, and where it is not to be actually appropriated, the inhibition does not apply.

The theory advanced and the cases cited tend to prove beyond doubt the reasonableness of providing specifically that in the future, both as a preventive of war and as a measure of national defense in case of war, all private property and wealth of every description be declared dedicated to the public use so far as necessary. Such a definite declaration would work no injustice. Indeed it would make for a more complete equality. It is not just that one man or a million men should give all they have for the public defense while others reserve the right to elect what they will sacrifice. War is a common emergency, and the defense of a nation's institutions and liberties is a common defense in which all should engage without reservation.

Proportional Representation

IN RECENT years a large and increasing body of opinion in all western countries has been interested in the problem of how the mechanism of democracy can be improved. In the United States experiments have been made with the initiative, referendum and recall, with the direct election of senators, and with the commission system of city administration. In Europe and in other lands under the parliamentary system of government, interest has centered rather on the idea of proportional representation.

The central idea in the scheme of P. R., as it is usually called, is that the ordinary system of democratic election, whereby a single member is elected in each electoral district, produces an incorrect result. Where there are two parties contending it gives to the victorious side an excessive majority. Where there are more than two parties it often results in the return of candidates elected on a minority vote. And so the advocates of proportional representation recommend the adoption of the system of the transferable vote in large constituencies electing five or more candidates, so that those who command the greatest measure of support certainly get elected, but minorities secure representation as well.

At first sight there does not seem to be any answer to the arguments so advanced. But recently both theory and experience are beginning to go against the idea. In the first place the basic theory upon which P. R. is grounded has been challenged. Is the purpose of a general election to produce an assembly which is an exact reflex of all the currents of opinion in the community at the moment? Or is it to obtain the decision of the people as to which party and which policy it prefers and to return an adequate working majority to enable it to govern and to carry through its program? Manifestly the most important result is the second, and it will not help anybody to achieve the first at the price of losing the second.

But experience is also against the idea. Proportional election has been tried in Italy, in Germany, in Ireland, and in a modified form in France. And almost universally the verdict has been unfavorable. It has either resulted in the return of a multitude of parties none of them strong enough to undertake responsibility for government, which has, therefore, to be conducted by an immoral process of logrolling. Or it so overrepresents the minorities that no clear national verdict can be seen at all. Fascism is partly the result of proportional representation which made it impossible for Italy to secure that strong government which was necessary after the war. Signor Mussolini has now inverted the idea of P. R. by an electoral law providing that the largest single party shall artificially be given a majority of the seats, precisely to obviate further group paralysis in the Chamber. Ulster is abolishing the system. And the recent election in Germany has returned such a variety of minorities that it is doubtful whether the German people, through its Chamber, can give any decided answer on the question of the Dawes reports.

Curiously enough, the Constitution of the United States, which is certainly one of the most democratic in the world, is an entire negation of the theory of proportional representation. While there is representation of minorities on the legislative side, the Chief Executive for four years must be unalterably of one party complexion, with no minority representation at all.

The truth is that the degree to which popular intervention in the work of government is an advantage varies with the intelligence and capacity of the electorate itself. At one end of the scale are those who believe that public opinion is always wise. At the other are those who believe that government should be in the hands of experts. Clearly neither of these extreme views is sound. The true theory of democracy is probably better expressed in the old phrase "government with the consent of the governed" than in any other. Mob rule is not government. Expert rule is not popular sovereignty. For success there have to be both government and popular consent to that government. Theorists and idealists from time to time have endeavored to find a better way, sometimes limiting the power of the people to interfere, sometimes trying to confer upon the people the duties which properly belong to their representatives. But experience seems to show that the old rule was the best, and that progress must come not by altering machinery so much as by improving the character and intelligence of the electorate which uses it

Hospitality and Vacation

THE countryside, having properly washed its face in spring rains or late snows, according to latitude, and having brought out its lacy greenery and the first of its long series of blooms, is ready and waiting, in beaming hospitality, to receive the usual summer pilgrims. Some persons of sturdy taste, to be sure, may choose the colder seasons for the annual vacation; but the summertime remains the general favorite for the happy expedition. And so, for various reasons—for rest, for recreation, or for the sheer joy of sight-seeing, as the case may be—the sojourners have begun their exodus from city to country, or at least from one city to another.

Nature spreads out the best for all comers to enjoy; nor, indeed, is the largess withheld if no one comes. And there is variety sufficient to suit all preferences. The early traveler may rejoice in southern violets, and Cherokee roses, and golden jasmine, and the scarlet of trumpet-vines; he may wander over pink paths under enormous live-oaks by winding rivers, breathing the ineffable scent of distant orange groves in blossom, while the northland is still shivering in cold winds and snows. The more tardy tourist, who may have waited for daffodils and tulips and lilies of the valley to give the sign that springtime has merged into summer, is now ready to plunge into northern forests and blissful solitude. One may seek tranquillity and happiness among the high glories of mountain fastnesses, later on; or one may elect to paddle a canoe over quiet lakes, or seek the pleasures peculiar to the seaside. But wherever one goes, nature is ever found to be hospitable, giving liberally of comforts and beauty, of refreshment and peacefulness.

The prospective wayfarer may, without harm, remind himself of what is indeed proverbial, namely, that he gets most out of an excursion who takes most into it. One most appreciates the bountiful loveliness of nature who takes with him, as he goes awandering, something of the same generous spirit of giving, reflecting the beauty of good cheer and kindliness at every point of tangency with others. A flower is never more enjoyed than when one is giving it to a neighbor. True rest is, likewise, never more complete than when one is helping another to find it; and happiness is always greatest when most ungrudgingly shared. Many an excursionist has found this to be true, when his well-laid plans for unfettered ramblings have been suddenly changed, by some unforeseen incident, and he has instead given hours of service to someone needing help—when, in short, he has best imitated the hospitality of nature, which he went forth to enjoy.

This fact may in part explain the secret of the happy stay-at-home, who has learned in quiet ways—because, forsooth, he could bring about no other way—that the elements of hospitality, appreciation, and kindliness, which constitute vacation, rightly conceived, are by no means exclusively expressed in physical wayfaring or changes of location. Many, indeed, who have been unable to leave the daily round, have learned to take indescribably lovely excursions of discovery, appreciation, and sympathy, in quiet hours of meditation, or in friendly services. And to these stationary excursionists, who have ears to hear, a blade of grass, pushing up into the sunshine between the bricks of a city court, may convey quite as wonderful a message, as, to another, may the broad sweeps of timothy and clover and wild roses, rippling before the prairie breeze. Indeed, the genuine happiness of the stay-at-home and of the traveler may be found, upon analysis, to be far more similar than is sometimes supposed.

Editorial Notes

IN VIEW of the specific provision in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," it is difficult to see on what ground Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, can claim to interfere with the religious practices of the American Indians. It is no wonder, however, that the Indians are greatly concerned over the order issued by him, under which they are forbidden to continue giving their religious training to their children. The order strikes at a fundamental of their religion which, according to a letter sent to the commissioner over the signature of "the Governor and his council of the Pueblo and tribe of Taos," has never been disobeyed. In a land dedicated to religious freedom, Mr. Burke's position is utterly untenable.

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ONE of the potent objections which have been raised to the proposed construction of a new road across West Wickham Common, Kent, is the fact that it entails the complete destruction of the southern bank of the extensive earthwork upon the common, which is an outlier of an old British camp. This common, moreover, is a particularly beautiful open space, visited annually by thousands of Londoners, and it is claimed, with perfect justification, that the bisecting of it in this manner would greatly curtail its present usefulness as a pleasure ground. The land was thrown open to the public in the early nineties and it would seem that no consideration of sheer utility can present itself as of sufficient importance to permit those in authority to deprive it in the least degree of its value to the people.

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SOME fish, of a species not usually classified as "flying," nevertheless literally flew part of their way from Arcachon, in the Department of Gironde, France, to their future home in the London Zoological Gardens the other day! They constituted a consignment of those quaint little salt-water creatures known as sea-horses, the transportation of which is always a matter of considerable difficulty. In consequence, they were brought to Paris by a night train, and conveyed thence by airplane.

From Madrid to Seville

MADRID, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—It is a commonplace to say that to go from Madrid to Seville is more than leaving Castile for Andalusia: it is like going from Europe to Africa. You leave a wearying, bony, plateau province the speech of whose people has been described as "thelestial lithping," and you arrive twelve hours later in a fairyland of flowers and vivid plenty, among a people who speak as though they were trying not to swallow a mouthful of marbles. An unpleasing thought, but Andalusia is a fairyland with limitations, Africa learning Castilian.

To take a train on some spring morning for the southern city has few of the advantages of traveling, but many of the journeying, day-long joys of caravanning. In northern countries the landscape rushes back anxiously and is out of sight, but on that journey to Seville, Azorin's Castile, Don Quixote's La Mancha and Murillo's Andalusia seem to be drowsy with the sun, and to be taking a long topographical siesta. That is a belief I hold since my first journey to Seville.

At the beginning there was the typical Castilian scenery, broken plateau and plain, plowed and dry, vivid with patches of green corn, or dull with scanty olive groves. In a field a boy was chasing a flock of goats. There were railway stations brightened by the uniforms of the Guardia Civil. Men in overalls and corduroys were leaning against the sunny side of a station wall, while a woman held the flag which signaled the train through. I never see this barren, heat-torn country, with its white-hot roads, without thinking of George Borrow who, some ninety years before, had gone adventuring along them. It must have been hard going.

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At Aranjuez we crossed the Tagus, which was idling on toward Toledo, and thence to the Portuguese frontier and Lisbon. The Tagus brought the first note of gayety to the journey. Across its fertile valley hung curtains of fresh poplars; there were buttercups and daisies in its meadows, and apple blossoms blowing in its orchards. Among the laughter of the trees and flowers Ferdinand the Seventh took life easily and neglected his kingdom. One wondered if there was not some indeterminate connection between the indolent King, the heartless sound of the station bell, and the little urchin who walked up and down the line begging for pennies, "Cinco centimos, cinco centimos"—such pitiful lisping.

Silence never once during the journey got the better of my Andalusian fellow passengers. There was one—Enrique he was called—a small man, tawny and shiny, in a smart suit, yesterday's collar and (such were the colors) one might be forgiven for saying, tomorrow's tie. He talked endlessly at the top of his voice and gave a tremendous swing to his words, about the Ayuntamiento of Granada, the diversions of Seville, the joys of Malaga, and the possibilities of escaping over the Portuguese frontier if one were a bandit. He had twelve dozen eggs with him. The most his smart and dramatic-looking friends could muster was a canary in a small cage which went on the rack with the other luggage. "Have you been before to Andalusia?" asked the little man. "No," I replied. "Hombre," he exclaimed, "there's no place in Spain or in the world like Andalusia. Andalusia," he went on in lower, appraising tones, "is—just—" He raised his eyes adoringly, put his thumb and two fingers to his lips and smacked them. Such a lusciousness, such an abundance of flavor had his province! We were still in Castile.

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At Castillejo I saw a bluff of cloud floating off the arid hills. There will be no more rain on those miles of vines until September, at least. There was scarcely a house to be seen in this empty country. The rare villages were red and white and dusty, like heaps of stone strewn on the plains. We passed Alcazar San Juan and the blue teeth of the Sierra Moreno came in sight. Soon we were among the green foothills, sharp green with corn, or red where the plow had passed. Through the gaps in the hills the mountains could be seen, blue and steady in the heat; but when we got among them and roared in and out of tunnels and across deep valleys and over rocky streams, they lost their blueness and the inspiration of their distance, and were dull green, clothed like animals with a scrubby coat, and quivering, almost panting, like great dogs in the sun. In the landscape of a country is there not a hint of the character of its people? In some countries there is a rainy softness in the air, an atmosphere of peace and of a quiet music. But in the Sierra Moreno one felt what the Spanish poet assured me is everywhere in Spain: an atmosphere of struggle, difficulty, impediment and resistance.

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We loitered in little stations whose platforms were planted with trees, and where tawny men wearing high-crowned, broad-brimmed hats were dozing or laughing in the shady places. The long green train came as a great social event. Crowds of men and a few women were on the platforms, but they had nothing to do with the train: they had just come to meet it. Decorously it stayed Cranford's traditional quarter of an hour, gave a polite squeal and was off again. It was somewhere in this country that the shiny man with the eggs got out and was met by a bearded fellow in a huge hat, who exclaimed, "Enrique" and fell all over the shiny man in a tremendous embrace. They talked in great gusts at each other as they walked toward a waiting Ford, were still talking as they drove off, and may be continuing to this day—such are the conversational powers of the Andalusian.

The Sierra Nevada, gray and white like dreams, stood on tiptoe on the horizon. There was snow on their peaks, giving them the glint of unearthliness. At Córdoba I saw my first oranges growing, and the hot air was cooled by the long fragrance of their blossoms. Palms stood out suddenly against the sky. The cactus gesticulated in the hedges. Over the crawling Quadalquivir a man was ferrying a donkey and its master. The evening wind was long, and cool with the odor of Andalusia's myriad flowers. The train gathered up speed like a horse which knows it is near home, and tore through the sharp twilight like a thing of phantasy, roaring, humming, swaying; and an hour or more after dark I was under the moon in the quiet of Seville.

V. S. P.

Where the Republicans Meet

"CLEVELAND is an enthusiast who knows how to wear his evening clothes," according to Erie C. Hopwood in the Review of Reviews. "He is tremendously interested in everything: in business, finance, industry, art, music, travel, philanthropy, politics, government, and most particularly in politics and government. These arts—or industries, as you may choose to call them—are indigenous to this Cleveland. He is a lusty fellow who has been getting along prodigiously, but who, in the past few years, has been finding more and more time for the cultural aspects of living. He has the breath of the west with something of the restraint of the east. He never forgets that his ancestor, Moses Cleveland, was a pioneer who came from Connecticut and that he is only fourteen hours from New York."